NOVEMBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 2997.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

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Township of Evesham, County of Burlington, West-Jersey, Tenth Month 20, 1787.

Goshen, Chester county, October [illegible], 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 8th day of Nvember next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage and tract of Land, situate in the township of East-Caln, containing 183 acres more or less; bounded by lands of William Wright, John Wall, and others; taken in execution as late the estate of Samuel Pikens, and to be sold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, October 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 9th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage and tract of Land, situate in the township of West-Fallowfield, containing 131 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of Robert Hammons, John Freeman, and others; late the estate of William Cowan; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, October 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, at the Court-House, in Goshen, on Saturday, the 10th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a tract of land, situate in the township of West-Nantmill, containing 126 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Andrew Culbertson, Robert Kelly, and others; seized and taken in execution as the estate of Henry Dawson, and to be sold, by ‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, October 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 12th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage and tract of land, situate part in the township of East-Nottingham, and part in the township of New-London, containing 180 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of James Hughes, John Crawford, and others. Also at same time and place will be exposed to public Sale, a messuage and three acres of land, more or less, situate in the township of East-Marlborough, known by the name of the Mine-house, bounded by lands of John Jackson, William Baily, and others; all late the estate of Michael Ryan, but seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, October 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouse, Esquire, sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 20th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, three certain tracts or pieces of land, situate in the township of West-Bradford, containing 27 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Abel Griffith, and lands late of Bryan Collins, James Chalfant, and others; the whole to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of George Jacobs, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

October 12, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Sadsbury township, Chester county, on the 9th of June last, a bright bay HORSE, about three years old, no brand, long round bodied, trots, had a yoke on when he came. Also a small grey MARE, about seven years old, no brand, appears whiter on the nose than elsewhere. They have been advertised before, were appraised, and advertised for sale, but the subscriber thought the sale too low, has therefore advertised them again, that the owners may come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be sold for the charges on the 16th of November next, by THOMAS SCOTT. †

LONDON, September 3.

ON the night between the 14th and 15th ult. the body guards at Paris, carried to each member of the parliament a letter of exile, of which the following is a copy:

"Sir, I send you this letter to order you to leave this day, my good city of Paris, to betake yourself to that of Troyes; forbidding you to go out of your house before your departure, under penalty of disobedience. On which I pray God, that he have you in his holy guard.

Written at Paris this 15th of August, 1787.

(Signed) LOUIS.

And below, Le Baron de Bretueil.

On the 17th, Monsieur (the King's Brother) repaired to the Chamber of Accounts, and there caused to be registered, the edict of the stamps, and the declaration of the territorial subsidy (land tax.)

When the Prince retired, the Chamber, that remained sitting, annulled the register, and agreed to supplicate the King to recall the parliament, and to convoke the states-general.

On the same day, the Count d'Artois went to the Court of Aides, to do what Monsieur had done at the Chamber of Accounts.

The court met the following day, and made an arret, in which they affirm, among other declarations, that "the King has not the right of imposing taxes, that the beds of justice, held in a manner contrary to their institution, are merely the afflicting display of arbitrary power—that a nation which furnishes 600,000,000 livres of revenue should be exempt from all fiscal jurisdictions; and, that it was not after five years of peace, and what the government had announced in the positive terms, that they could admit the necessity of fresh imposts."

AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS.

The Deputies appointed by the states of Brabant, have published an account of their proceedings at Vienna, and of the interview they had with their Sovereign.—This narrative it is not important to translate, as nothing occurred of consequence. The Emperor "from time to time glanced at the Deputies looks of sudden indignation."——The interview took place on the 15th instant. The next day, the Prince de Kaunietz, made known to them that the Emperor had transmitted to the Comte de Murray, the following paper of instructions.

"The Emperor and King,

Truly and well beloved Comte de Murray, my Counsellor of State, Lieutenant General of my Armies, General Commandant, and my Lieutenant-General, and Captain-General, *ad enterim*, of the Low Countries.

YOU will find by the narrative annexed, in what terms [illegible] the Deputies Belgic Provinces in the audience which I gave them; and I send you this that you may know more particularly my intentions and pleasure on the subject of the indispensible preliminaries on which the narrative makes mention.

All the proceedings, more or less, of which the States, and a part of the people have been guilty, are notorious. Consequently it is impossible for me to yield to the sentiments of clemency which I am inclined to cherish, nor to the favourable dispositions which I manifested to the Deputation of the States, until there shall not remain the smallest vestige of any part of what they have dared to commit in contempt of the Sovereign authority since the first of April of this year.

To this effect it is necessary.

1. That in all the provinces of the Lower Countries every thing should be restored to the footing on which it stood before the first of April of this year.

2d. The University and General Seminary of Louvaine, with all the persons employed and belonging to each, must be re-established in the condition in which they stood, or ought to have stood, on the said first of April; and it must be the same with the Seminary of Luxemburg.

3. The States of all the Provinces must submit implicitly to the payment of the subsidies, both those that are in arrear, and those which are current.

4. The Companies of Burgesses, their military exercises, uniforms, cockades, and all other marks of party spirit, as well as all other illegal associations and meetings, shall be forthwith abolished, and in defect of troops, each Magistrate shall take the most effectual measures for the support of the police and of good order.

5. The Convents suppressed previous to the first of April last, shall remain suppressed for ever, and the nominations that may have been made since that period, to the vacant Abbey shall be null, and produce no effect in favour of the religious persons so appointed.

6. All the persons in office, whom they have presumed to displace, must be restored; with the exception of the Intendants and Members of the new Tribunals of Justice. These two topics being of the number of those on which I am disposed to listen to my states, and to commune with them.

7. It is also indispensible, that all which regards the Chapters of Chanonpes, the religious fraternities, and all which respects the Clergy as citizens and subjects of the States; and generally that all things shall be restored to the condition, and be made instantly conformable to the ordinances existing at the above period.

In a word, there must not remain the smallest vestige of any thing committed contrary to my orders and intentions, since first of April of this year.

My dignity renders all these preliminary re-establishments absolutely indispensible. The Assemblies of the States will perceive, I hope, the necessity, and I consequently flatter myself that every one of them will immediately and peaceably take place if possible.

But if it should happen, against all expectation, that any one shall dare to oppose this restitution, which must be complete and preliminary, I authorize you by these presents, to employ for this purpose, all the means of authority which I have confided in you, and which, but with much regret, though I find it to be necessary, I am obliged to augment as far as the occasion shall require.

As soon as you shall inform me that all the above preliminaries are fulfilled, and that every thing is restored to order, I shall be ready to concert with the Assemblies of the States, or their deputies duly authorised, what will be the best in the several branches of Administration without being contrary to the fundamental constitution of my Belgic provinces, or on the contrary, I shall find myself under the necessity, for the general good, to employ all the means which are abundantly in my power, and of which I do not desire to make use from the affection which I yet bear for my Belgic people, although they have in my eyes been highly criminal.

And in so far my trusty and well-beloved, may God have you in his holy keeping.

Vienna, 16th August. JOSEPH.

The Emperor's answer to the deputies induced them to present a memorial to the Prince de Kaunitz, the Prime Minister, against the preliminaries required by the Emperor, in which, with a high and manly spirit, they contended for the privileges of their constitution. They lament that the new tribunals of justice, and the miserable intendancies, instead of being abolished, should yet be left as a matter for discussion. They complain that his majesty should require the payment of the subsidies without discussion, seeing that not being imposed with the consent of the assemblies of the states, they are in direct violation of the constitution. They conclude with the following manly animadversion on the latter part of the Emperor's instructions to the Counte de Murry.

We are ignorant my lord, that his majesty can employ the force which Divine Providence has put into his hand; but can the goodness of his heart suffer him to imploy means so contrary to the welfare of his subjects;—Can he deliver up his children to the destroying hand of military execution, and that for no other reason than that they remain attached to a constitution which securing the legitimate right of the sovereign, operates at the same time to the happiness of his people? —Can the paternal tenderness of his majesty permit him to destroy his faithful subjects, instead of governing them by their original and native laws, under which, they have happily flourished for so many years? —Can he reconcile means so destructive with the paternal dispositions which he hath deigned to manifest, and which their inviolable fidelity hath made so improper? That which his majesty thinks due to his insulted dignity will it be obtained, if to revenge himself, he shall deliver up to so many horrors his faithful subjects, who have ever been prodigal of treasure, and even of their blood, in defence, and for the glory of his house.

'We presume therefore to supplicate your highness to condescend to employ in our favour your good will and high [illegible] qualification, and to make known to his majesty our just [illegible] the courier, sions--to procure the revocation of the orders, fication of them, or at least to suspend the [illegible] our principals, to the end, that with the zeal which always animates them, they prepare the people for [illegible], and strive to ward off the consequences, which, with the knowledge of those orders, we must apprehend.' This memorial, however, had no effect; The dispatches were sent, and the preliminaries of the Emperor being known, threw the whole country in an uproar. The volunteers, and the name may be applied to the whole of the provinces, refused to strike their cockades, and the states authorises their military meetings and exercises as before. What will be the result of all this, the Emperor's paper of orders to the count de Murry but too evidently indicates.

NORTHAMPTON, (Mass.) October 14.

A late writer says, 'Having lately been through great part of this state, I can assure the public, that at least nine tenths of its inhabitants are now ready and willing to receive the new government: Many express the greatest impatience to have the general court meet together, that they may proceed on the business with such speed as may give this state an opportunity to do themselves the honor of being the first in the union to accept it, as they were first to repell the unconstitutional attempts of a British parliament. Let it but appear that a Hancock, a Washington, and a Franklin approve the new government, and who will not embrace it?

'I have conversed much with all classes of people on the subject of the new Fœderal Government, and find that all agree in the opinion, that if we do not adopt it, our credit, our character, our existence as a nation, is at an end: But that on the contrary, if we are wise enough to know in this our day, the things which make for our peace, we shall at once ratify and confirm it—we shall then behold America with extended arms, inviting the numerous oppressed and distressed inhabitants of Europe; we shall see them flocking to America; our woods and waste lands will become at once valuable, and in great demand, the present proprietors would of course be greatly benefited thereby; every European ship which should enter our ports, would by properly laid duties, assist in paying our debts, our taxes will diminish —— our national character will rise—and science will be cultivated with redoubled ardor—every kind of business will encrease —— and in a word, this continent will soon become, under the new government, the delight and envy of the European world.'

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

House of Assembly, October 26, 1787.

WHEREAS the Commissioners from this state have reported a Constitution for the future Government of the United States, agreed upon by the General Convention lately held for that purpose in the city of Philadelphia, accompanied by a Resolution, that it be submitted to a Convention of Delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its Legislature, for their assent and ratification: And whereas Congress has unanimously resolved, that the said Constitution be transmitted to the Legislatures of the several States to the intent aforesaid; and it appearing to be the earnest wish of the good people of this State, that early and immediate measures be taken to assemble a Convention within the same, for the purpose of deliberating and determining on the said Constitution:

Resolved unanimously, That it be recommended to such of the inhabitants of this State as are intitled to vote for Representatives in General Assembly, to meet in their respective counties on the fourth Tuesday in November next, at the several places affixed by Law for holding the annual Elections, to choose three suitable persons to serve as Delegates from each county in a state Convention, for the purposes herein be-

fore mentioned, and that the ſame be conducted agreeably to the mode, and conformably with the rules and regulations preſcribed for conducting ſuch Elections.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the perſons ſo elected to ſerve in State Convention, do aſſemble and meet together on the ſecond Tueſday in December next, at Trenton, in the county of Hunterdon, then and there to take into conſideration the aforeſaid Conſtitution; and if approved of by them, finally to ratify the ſame in behalf and on the part of this State: and make report thereof to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, in conformity with the reſolution thereto annexed.

Reſolved, That the Sheriffs in the reſpective counties give as timely notice as may be, by advertiſements, to the people of their counties of the time, place and purpoſe of holding Elections as aforeſaid.

Extract from the Minutes
MASKELL EWING, Clerk.
Council Chamber, October 29, 1787.

Unanimouſly concurred in by Council this day
BOWES REED, Clerk.

To the PEOPLE *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

THE preſent is a moſt important time. As members of the United States, you this moment enjoy the greateſt civil bleſſings, and what is not paralleled in the hiſtory of mankind, you have the privilege individually to deliberate and freely determine, in the midſt of peace and quiet, upon that government that ſhall rule the United States. Your conduct, however, will determine whether the poſſeſſion of this bleſſing will in the iſſue be happy or miſerable for yourſelves and your poſterity. If you reject a good plan of government when propoſed to you, and continue in a ſtate of anarchy, or if you adopt a bad plan, the conſequences will be ruinous.

The fœderal convention appointed for that purpoſe, have ſubmitted to your conſideration a plan of continental government. I wiſhed it might have had a fair and unbiaſſed examination, and been left without comment to the native honeſty and good ſenſe of the people. I am ſorry to find it has met with very different treatment; and that a writer under the ſignature of Centinel, whoſe performance has been induſtriouſly circulated among the people, has abuſed both that plan and you, by ſetting it in a totally falſe point of light. It is purely from a deſire to counteract the poiſon of his performance, and to detect his ſophiſtry and miſrepreſentation, that your minds may be in a condition to examine the plan with candor, and judge of it according to its own merits, that I now addreſs you.

In order the more ſucceſsfully to impoſe on you, the Centinel paves his way by the moſt baſe and groundleſs inſinuations of diſhoneſty in the men who compoſed the late fœderal convention. He repreſents them as artful and deſigning---as ambitious, and who think they have a right to lord it over their fellow creatures---as having for a long time meditated ſchemes of power and aggrandiſement---and to compleat the infamous detail, he ſets their excellencies General Waſhington and Preſident Franklin in the moſt contemptible point of view; the one as a good old ſimple man indeed, but very ignorant of the buſineſs he was employed in; the other as a weak, timid, wavering, dotard, who ſhould be unconſcious of his own conſent. I would conceive why theſe enlightened patriots ſhould be ſuſpected of an uniform attachment to the liberties of their country and the rights of mankind, through our late arduous ſtruggle? How could they long meditate ſchemes of power and aggrandiſement? Not a man of them knew beforehand that he would be a member of that convention, till the moment of his appointment! Is General Waſhington ſo ignorant in politics? Read his letters, and eſpecially his advice to the ſeveral ſtates upon the reſignation of his high command. No, my fellow citizens, he was not bred in a camp; and but a ſmall portion of his life was ſpent in it. His great and comprehenſive mind has had the beſt opportunities of information on this ſubject, and he is as enlightened in the ſcience of government as of war. And I hope you will ſeriouſly conſider whether the age and long experience of President Franklin, with his eſtabliſhed character for ſkill in politics, be not ſtrongly in favour of the new plan, inſtead of being an objection againſt it.

As the Centinel begins, ſo he goes on. He inſinuates that the fœderal convention were miſled by Mr. Adams's principles of government, and then enters on a refutation of theſe principles, although he declares, that, the convention have not formed their plan upon them. To what purpoſe then does this writer introduce Mr. Adams's principles? The reaſon is obvious, it is the ſame that actuates him through the whole. His deſign is to prejudice and prepoſſeſs you, both againſt the men and the plan they ſubmit to you, by inſinuating that they intended to form a government ſimilar to that which Mr. Adams recommends, and which, after having dreſſed it up as he thought proper, he has torn to pieces, though they were ſuch bunglers that they miſſed their aim at laſt, and then aſſerting that they at length hit upon one much more extravagant, even the moſt daring attempt to eſtabliſh a deſpotic ariſtocracy among freemen that the world has ever witneſſed.

Having prepared you, as he thinks, to ſwallow any miſrepreſentation of the plan itſelf, the Centinel proceeds to that buſineſs; he tells you, that Congreſs may, by the propoſed plan, keep a ſtanding army in time of peace. Now I declare for my own part, that though I have read the plan with the greateſt attention, yet I cannot ſee ſuch an expreſſion in it. The 8th ſect. of art. 1ſt. ordains, indeed, that Congreſs ſhall have power "to raiſe and ſupport armies," but there is not a word that it ſhall be in time of peace. The Centinel thought proper to add that himſelf. Nay the plan declares that not ſo much as an individual ſtate ſhall keep troops in time of peace, unleſs by conſent of Congreſs. Juſt in the ſame manner he tells you, that Congreſs ſhall be veſted with "every ſpecies of internal taxation." That Congreſs ſhould have power to tax or quota the ſeveral ſtates, and collect theſe into the public treaſury, every one will grant, and therefore the centinel, with his uſual honeſty, foiſted in the word internal, which changes the idea eſſentially. He tells you that the judicial powers, which Congreſs may veſt in their ſupreme court, extend to ſo many objects, that probably the ſtate judicatures would be wholly ſet aſide by this one ſupreme: and for example adduces the courts of England, ſome of which have extended their juriſdiction over objects out of the line of their inſtitution. But is a good inſtitution to be rejected becauſe it has been, and again may be, abuſed? If ſo, then what ſhall we fix upon? I know of nothing but what the wickedneſs of man has perverted or may poſſibly pervert. If you reflect a moment, you will ſee that there muſt be a continental court, becauſe many cauſes will ariſe of ſo general a nature, as not to come within the ſphere of the internal police of any particular ſtate. Caſes may happen, in which a whole ſtate may be a party, and which therefore cannot be tried by the court of any particular ſtate; an inſtance of which we have actually had in the late diſpute between Pennſylvania and Connecticut, determined at Trenton, by a court appointed by Congreſs. Hence, whatever partakes of this nature ſhould certainly be under the juriſdiction of the continental court. It is neceſſary too that theſe ſhould be ſpecified in the inſtitution of that court, to prevent future differences about them. And if you examine the objects of juriſdiction, mentioned in the plan under conſideration, you will find them all to be of this kind. If in the nature of things theſe objects be numerous, could the convention help it? Could they change the nature of things? It was their duty to provide for ſuch caſes; and their wiſdom and honeſty appeared in pointing them out particularly, to prevent future contention.

He tells you that the convention intended to make Congreſs omnipotent; and that the general government ſhould ſwallow down all the particular ſtate governments, or melt them into one empire.---How does this appear? "Becauſe, ſays he, theſe powers are ſo extenſive; and becauſe it is ordained that this conſtitution, and the laws that ſhall be made in purſuance of it, ſhall be the ſupreme law of the land." We have examined theſe powers, and ſhewn that he entirely miſrepreſents them: and with regard to the conſtitution, &c. being the ſupreme law of the land, I hope you will conſider whether it be not abſolutely neceſſary.---That government is but an empty name, which has not ſupreme powers in all caſes for which it is inſtituted.

The plan you have under conſideration points out in particular the purpoſes for which it is made; and if you examine them candidly, you will find they are all neceſſary in a general government that ſhall be ſufficient to hold the ſtates together as one confederated body. But how uſeleſs, how inſignificant would this government be, if every ſtate had a right and power to oppoſe it, and pay no regard to its deciſions, though in the line of its proper juriſdiction as declared in its own conſtitution? On theſe terms we ſhould be juſt where we are, and our union but a name.

With the ſame diſhoneſty he comments on the conſtruction of the propoſed government. After mentioning the three branches, he tells you that the houſe of repreſentatives are on the part of the people to balance the ſenate, who he ſuppoſes will be compoſed of the better ſort, the well-bred, &c. Obſerve now the inconſiſtency of this writer. In the former part of his performance he told you that the plan is not founded on Mr. Adam's balancing powers, now he aſſerts that it is. But what foundation is there for ſuch a ſuppoſition? What reaſon is there to alledge any balancing in the caſe? Is not the intereſt of all theſe branches the ſame? Certainly it is.

His miſrepreſentation is viſible here in the cleareſt manner: he would have you believe that this plan creates three parties with jarring and oppoſite intereſts; and that the houſe of repreſentatives is the only guardian of the peoples rights in it---But can you allow yourſelves to be [illegible] on? Are not the ſenate as well as the repreſentatives; and are they not to return again, after a ſhort time, to a level with the people, and feel all the conſequences of their meaſures in common with others, if the people and houſe of repreſentatives pleaſe? But he has one ſtep further to go, to compleat his miſrepreſentation of the plan and abuſe of you. He ſays it will, in practice, be a permanent ariſtocracy.

If the Centinel had ſet himſelf to meditate for an age, he could not have invented a greater falſhood, or more contrary both to the letter and ſpirit of the propoſed plan. You will certainly here think what an ariſtocracy is; and not ſuffer yourſelves to be impoſed on by a name---an ariſtocracy is where the government is in the hands of nobility; and nobility are ſuch as have peculiar and excluſive privileges deſcending from father to ſon---privileges and rights above the common people, and which they have no ſhare in. Now my fellow citizens, the propoſed plan is ſo far from eſtabliſhing ſuch a government, that it abſolutely forbids it; and ordains, that neither Congreſs, nor any particular ſtate, ſhall ever confer any title of nobility on any of its members---on any citizen of the United States. Can there be a greater ſecurity againſt ariſtocracy? or was it in the power of the convention to provide more effectually for the preſervation of equal rights and privileges to all the individuals in the union? No.

Let me now requeſt you to read the plan ſubmitted to you by the late convention with candor, and free from the ſophiſtry and miſrepreſentation of the Centinel; and I am perſuaded, that, conſidering the different intereſts of the ſtates which are to be governed by it, you will find it to be as wiſely framed as we could rationally expect---The great eſſential requiſites in every government are, fidelity, or firm attachment to the good of the people---Wiſdom to diſcern what is for the public good---and diſpatch in buſineſs, or ſpeedy execution of the meaſures determined upon. Theſe you will find all united in the propoſed plan. It is, in every ſenſe of the word, a popular government: it is founded on the people at large; they put it firſt in motion; and they alone keep it up. Every member in the different branches of government is to be choſen by the people, or by thoſe whom they delegate for that purpoſe: and beſides, they can change their members, if they pleaſe, after ſhort intervals. Moreover, as there never can be any nobility in the ſtates, or perſon poſſeſſed of any rights or privileges but what are common to the meaneſt ſubject, and as all the rulers muſt be choſen out of the people at large, they never can have any intereſts ſeparate from or oppoſite to thoſe of the people. Hence fidelity in government is ſecured; for the people are always faithful to their own intereſts; and according to this plan the people govern themſelves as really and eſſentially as in any ſtate government now in the union. The plan alſo provides for the greateſt wiſdom in the meaſures to be adopted for the public good, by cauſing every propoſed meaſure to undergo the examination of two diſtinct bodies of men, and ſubject too to the reviſion of the preſident, although he cannot put a negative upon it.

The Centinel would make you believe theſe different branches were intended to balance one another. We have ſhewn you this notion is abſurd and groundleſs, as they have all the ſame intereſt. The ſole intention of it is to produce wiſe and mature deliberation. Experience teaches us that individuals or ſingle bodies of men are liable to raſh and haſty deciſions---to party influence and cabal---that we are generally fond of what originates with ourſelves---and that another perſon, of no greater ability than ourſelves, will eaſily diſcern a blemiſh in our productions, to which we are blind until it be pointed out. Wiſely, therefore, has the convention formed the plan upon this conſtruction; and eſpecially as the ſubjects of their deliberations will be ſo important. By veſting the executive power in one man, they have alſo provided for diſpatch in the execution of the laws. Wherever a number of men are concerned, altho' they may plan wiſely, they will be ſlow in the execution; and frequently the beſt meaſures prove abortive on this account. If you ſeriouſly reflect now upon this plan, I preſume you will ſee that it is calculated in the beſt manner to ſecure your rights, and at the ſame time to attain the ends of good government. The Centinel aſſerts, that reſponſibility in the rulers is the beſt ſecurity the people can have of their rights. Now were this true, every diſcerning perſon will ſee that there is as great a reſponſibility in this plan, as if all the powers of government were blended in one body of men. But the aſſertion is falſe. Intereſt is the greateſt tie that one man can have on another; I mean taking mankind in general. And for the truth of this I appeal to your own experience and obſervation. The thief, the robber, know that he is reſponſible to the ſtate, and in danger of the halter or the wheel-barrow, yet this does not influence his conduct; but convince him in any particular inſtance that it is more for his intereſt to forbear this practice, and he will, for that time, be honeſt. According to the propoſed plan, the intereſt of the rulers and the ruled are the ſame; they never can be ſeparated, for they are all one maſs, having no difference of rights or privileges; or, as I ſaid before, it is the people governing themſelves; and therefore their rights will be ſecure.

I muſt requeſt you now to conſider the object of this government, the plan of which you have under conſideration. It is the firm union and welfare of all the ſtates as one confederated body. It is not a government of individuals directly and immediately; this is the buſineſs of the particular ſtate legiſlatures, and belongs to their internal police.

From this you will ſee that ſuch a government muſt neceſſarily have ſupreme power in all things which reſpect the general welfare or good of the whole taken as one collective body,—a power to controul each particular ſtate when it acts contrary to this general good, and oblige it to contribute its part to this purpoſe, if in any inſtance it ſhould refuſe. A moment's reflection will convince you that if we are to be United States at all, nothing ſhort of this can anſwer the purpoſe: and if you examine the powers veſted in Congreſs by the propoſed plan, the ſame reflection will ſatisfy you, that they are all neceſſary for the attainment of this end. I wiſh not to conceal any thing on this ſubject that I know. If you ſay the particular ſtates will be abridged of ſome of the powers they now poſſeſs; I grant they will. But conſider the advantage to be obtained thereby, that is, the united force of the whole to protect the reſt. This is neceſſary in all ſocial compacts,—without it there can be no government at all, either of individuals, or of ſtates: and if you aſk how much ſhould be given up; I anſwer, juſt ſo much as is neceſſary to ſecure the enjoyment of what remains. The conſideration of the nature and object of this general government will alſo ſhew you how weak it is to talk of a bill of rights in it. It is a government of ſtates; not of individuals. The conſtitution of each ſtate has a bill of rights for its own citizens; and the propoſed plan guaranties to every ſtate a republican form of government forever. But it would be a novelty indeed to form a bill of rights for ſtates. The ſame obſervation will apply to the liberty of the preſs, which is ſecured by each ſtate to itſelf——and alſo to trial by jury in many civil cauſes that may come before the courts of Congreſs. Suppoſe, for inſtance, that a trial between two ſtates ſhould come on, where will you get a jury of their peers? You muſt bring twelve ſtates together to try them. The bare ſtating of the caſe is ſufficient to refute the objection; conſidering then the nature of the civil cauſes which the courts of Congreſs are appointed to try, it would be abſurd to ordain it ſhould be by jury in all caſes.

Upon the whole, my fellow citizens, if you examine the propoſed plan candidly and juſtly, that is, according to the nature of the object to be attained by it, you will find not only that the Centinel's comment upon it is falſe and ſophiſticate, inſiduous and deſigning, but that it is as little exceptionable as any plan we have reaſon ever to expect. And if this addreſs will be of any advantage to you in the examination, I ſhall rejoice.

A CITIZEN.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A VALUABLE FARM, containing about 200 acres, ſituate in Nether-Providence townſhip, Cheſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, within two miles of Cheſter and 14 from Philadelphia, having thereon a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, frame kitchen and frame barn, a ſtone milk-houſe and granery over it, on an excellent ſpring of water, within three poles of the dwelling-houſe, an apple orchard conſiſting of about 200 bearing trees, beſides a number of pear, peach, quince and cherry trees, 20 acres of meadow made and more may be made, with a ſufficient quantity of timber for the whole tract.

There is alſo on ſaid farm, an excellent freeſtone quarry, whence ſtone have been carried to the bettering-houſe and a number of others in Philadelphia and elſewhere. The arable land is of an excellent quality, the fields well watered, and the whole farm under good fence, For terms apply to the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes, who will ſhew the land, and make the payments eaſy. § ISAAC WEAVER.

November 2, 1787.

WAS ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday night laſt, being the 30th of laſt month, a brown GELDING, about 14 hands high, 4 years old laſt ſpring, has not been docked, has neither brand nor ear mark, is a little cat hammed, hath a ſmall white on the inſide of one of his thighs occaſioned by a hurt when he was a colt, ſhod before, a natural trotter and canters well, has a good carriage and high courage, had a little piece broke off one of his teeth in the upper jaw, hath a middling thick mane which hangs to the off ſide, is hollow eyed. Whoever will apprehend the thief, and ſecure ſaid horſe ſo that the owner mey get him again, and the thief brought to conviction, ſhall receive SIX SILVER DOLLARS for horſe and thief, or THREE DOLLARS for the horſe only, paid by me, now living at Mr. Robert Elliot's, on the Gulph road, near the Gulph mill, in Lower Merion, Montgomery county.

November 5, 1787. § WILLIAM NOBLIT.

ALBANY, October 25.

Extract of a letter from a member of the legiſlature of the ſtate of Connecticut, to his friend in New-York, dated New-Haven, October 1787.

"I have the pleaſure to inform you that on Tueſday laſt the doings and recommendations of the convention of the United States was laid before the houſe of aſſembly of this ſtate; after being read, a bill was preſented, taken into conſideration, and paſſed by a full vote, appointing the ſecond Tueſday in November next to be the day for the ſeveral towns in this ſtate to chuſe their delegates to the ſtate convention, which is to meet at Hartford on the firſt Tueſday in January next, to take up, adviſe and determine, whether this ſtate approve and accept the new ſyſtem of fœderal government. Thus far the new government has met with general approbation in Connecticut, and from the preſent diſpoſition of the people to ſupport order and good government, there is no doubt but it will be adopted by this ſtate."

FREDERICKSBURG, October 25.

At a meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the town of Frederickſburg, on Saturday, the 19th of October, 1787.

JAMES SOMERVILLE, was choſen Preſident.

A copy of the conſtitution which the Convention framed, and ſubmitted to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, being read, and unanimouſly approved of, thereupon *It was Reſolved*, To draw up inſtructions to JAMES MUNROE and JOHN DAWSON, Eſquires, Delegates of the county of Spotſylvania. The following is a copy of what was prepared, read, and approved of, and ſigned by every inhabitant preſent:

At a meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of Frederickſburg, on the 19th day of October, 1787.

The fœderal conſtitution being read and maturely conſidered, it was unanimouſly approved of, and reſolved, that our Delegates for the county of Spotſylvania ſhould be inſtructed in the following words:

To JOHN DAWSON and JAMES MUNROE, Eſquires.

WE, the freeholders and inhabitants of the town and corporation of Frederickſburg, convinced of the inefficacy of our preſent form of government, and of the propriety of immediately adopting the ſyſtem of government recommended by the General Convention of the United States; and that the ſafety, proſperity and happineſs of Virginia, as well as the other ſtates, depend greatly thereon:---We, therefore, direct you, our repreſentatives, to declare, that this is the opinion of your conſtituents in this corporation; and that we requeſt an immediate recommendation may be made from the legiſlature of this ſtate, to ſubmit the ſame to a convention of delegates, choſen by the freeholders thereof, in conformity to the reſolves of the convention in that caſe made and provided.

PETERSBURGH, October 25.

At a meeting of a number of the Inhabitants of the town of Peterſburg and its vicinity, at Mr. Hare's tavern, on Wedneſday, October 24, 1787, to take into conſideration the Fœderal Conſtitution, propoſed by the late Grand Convention.

Colonel BANISTER, in the Chair.

The propoſed conſtitution was read.---Whereupon it was *Reſolved unanimouſly*,

That being fully impreſſed with the incompetency of the powers of Congreſs for the eſſential objects of government, and feeling the abſolute neceſſity of an immediate review and amendment of the confederation, this meeting with much ſatisfaction beheld a general convention of deputies aſſembled for that purpoſe, compoſed of characters the moſt diſtinguiſhed for experience, abilities, and integrity.

That ſenſible as we are of the vaſt difficulty of forming ſuch a plan of government, as ſhall at once combine the diverſity of intereſts, and ſecure the rights of the reſpective ſtates, ſubject to the general controul of one ſovereign authority, we view with admiration and gratitude, the wiſdom, unanimity and magnanimous ſpirit of accommodation diſplayed by the late convention in purſuance of the arduous object of their appointment.

That a work of ſuch momentous import, formed by our beſt and wiſeſt characters, upon the moſt ample deliberation and diſcuſſion, and founded upon the moſt enlarged principles and extenſive information, deſerves to be received with every mark of conſideration and reſpect; and we are anxiouſly deſirous that a ſtate convention be immediately called, as we conceive every delay unworthy of the magnitude of the object, and incompatible with the urgency of our public affairs.

That we approve of the propoſed plan of the fœderal conſtitution, as a form to cement the union of the ſtates---to eſtabliſh vigour and confidence in government; to extend an uniform adminiſtration of juſtice; to promote the general intereſts of commerce; and to ſecure reſpect abroad and peace at home; and that ſhould it even be ſuppoſed that in ſome leſſer matters the excluſive intereſt of this ſtate may not have been particularly conſidered, yet we are free to declare, that we have not any poſſible hope, that, under the circumſtances of the ſeveral ſtates, a better fœderal conſtitution can ever be obtained; nor have we any the ſmalleſt expectation that the like exertion of ſuch eminent qualifications can ever again be commanded for a ſimilar purpoſe; deeming it certain, that there remains now for the United States this only alternative, either by a ſpeedy adoption of the propoſed conſtitution, to become a great and reſpectable nation, or by rejecting it, to precipitate the diſſolution of the union, expoſed to inſult and contempt from without, to wars and diſſentions from within.

That theſe reſolutions be forwarded to the delegates of Dinwiddie and Prince George, who are requeſted to uſe their influence for immediately calling a convention to be held at as early a day as circumſtances will poſſibly admit.

WILMINGTON, October 31.

On Monday, the 22d inſt. agreeable to law, the General Aſſembly of this ſtate met at Dover, but a ſufficient number of the members not attending, the Houſe adjourned from day to day till Wedneſay, when a quorum being aſſembled, the Houſe of Aſſembly proceeded to buſineſs, and elected Thomas Rodney, Eſq; Speaker, and James Booth, Eſq; Clerk. They then ordered a convention to be called, for taking into conſideration the plan of government recommended by the late fœderal convention; the election to be held at the uſual place in each county, on the third Monday in November; and the Convention to meet at Dover on the next Monday thereafter.

Some of the members choſen for Suſſex attended, but the Sheriff not having made any return, they did not take their ſeats.

Friday laſt arrived here the brig Polly and Betſey, Captain T. Foir, from St. Euſtatius.

PHILADELPHIA, November 7.

A gentleman in Philadelphia, equally venerable for his age and wiſdom, declared a few days ago, that if he had ſeen no other reaſons to admire or adopt the propoſed conſtitution of the United States, than the weakneſs and falſehood of the objections that have been made to it, they would alone determine his judgment in favor of its excellence, and induce him to promote its eſtabliſhment in every ſtate in the union.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Waſhington (Pennſylvania) to his friend now in this city, dated October 25, 1787.

"There have been two families (except one of each) killed a few days ago in this county. They lived upon the head waters of Wheeling, about 13 or 14 miles from this place. Unleſs ſome ſteps are taken to put us in a ſtate of defence, we ſhall probably be ſoon a frontier.

"One of the unhappy families was of the name of M'Intoſh; the other that of Davis. Your friend Ryerſon ſlept in the houſe of one of the deceaſed the very night before the murder happened."

Extract of a letter from Savannah (Georgia) *Sept. 27.*

"We are informed by a gentleman from Wilkes county, that laſt Friday ſe'nnight a Mr. Beardin was killed by the Indians, about two miles from Greenſborough; that next day a boy was ſhot through the heart near Shoulderbone; his ſiſter, about 12 years of age, was alſo wounded and ſcalped at the ſame time, but was able to crawl home, and there were hopes of her recovery."

Extract of a letter from Scilly, Auguſt 9.

"Came in here the Swallow, Capt. Croſby, from Maryland, for a market, under jury-maſts, and the loſs of her rudder, in a gale of wind the fourth inſtant, and had four men ſtruck dead on the deck by lightning which laſted for ſix hours. She likewiſe had her ſhrouds ſcorched in ſuch a manner, that they were obliged to lie to until they could have them repaired, and ſpringing a leak at the ſame time, were obliged to throw 20 hogſheads of tobacco overboard."

The Ceractacus, Sewall, from Charleſton, South-Carolina, bound for France, laden with rice, chiefly, and ſome indigo, was captured within 30 leagues of her deſtination, by a ſtout bark, mounting 22 guns, under Spaniſh colours, which proved an Algerine corſair, commanded and moſtly manned by renegadoes. After having rummaged the veſſel, and taken out what part they choſe, they ſuffered the ſhip to proceed on her voyage.

Extract of a letter from Hiſpaniola, September 25.

"Every article of our tropical produce here is very high, not even excepting molaſſes, for which the demand from your continent is really immenſe, particularly from the two governments of Virginia and Connecticut. The intendant of French Hiſpaniola, Mr. Marbois, reſides at Port-au-Prince, and, contrary to the expectations of many who have arrived hither from the United States, ſeems, upon ſeveral late occaſions, *rather inclined to look upon the Americans as ſtrangers.*'

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Peterſburgh, to his friend in this city, dated October 20th, 1787.

'Though it is expected ſome oppoſition will be made to the conſtitution recommended by the late Convention, yet it is the prevailing opinion, that a large majority will be in favor of adopting it. Meetings are every where going forward to recommend it to the legiſlature, who are now ſitting, to take every ſtep dependent on them to forward this buſineſs. All the diſintereſted in our community that I have met with, ſeem happy in the proſpect of ſome more efficient government taking place; and I think there can be no doubt but its happy effects will be felt throughout this ſtate more particularly.'

At an election held yeſterday, at the State-Houſe, for repreſentatives in the enſuing Convention, the following gentlemen were choſen by a very great majority, viz. *George Lattimore, Benjamin Ruſh, Hillary Baker, James Wilſon*, and *Thomas M'Kean.*

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

I WAS led by company on Wedneſday laſt to the State-Houſe, to ſee the election of Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the ſtate. I was told before I went, that Mr. *Franklin* was to be Preſident, and General Muhlenberg to be Vice-Preſident. Upon counting the votes, I was ſurprized to find an oppoſition to Mr. Muhlenberg, and that a back county gentleman had 31 votes, by which means our worthy Vice-Preſident was elected by a majority of only 11 votes. I take the liberty of aſking, by means of your paper, what can be the meaning of this oppoſition to Mr. Muhlenberg?---It cannot be to his whig principles, for he has fought in almoſt every battle during the late war. It cannot be to his abilities, for he is a ſcholar and a learned man, having been educated in one of our beſt German univerſities,---Nor can it be to his private character, for he is in this reſpect without reproach.---The true reaſon why he was oppoſed, I ſuppoſe, was becauſe he was a GERMAN. The heads of the conſtitutional party find the people of our nation very uſeful to carry elections in their favor, but they conſider them as good for nothing elſe---and this is the reaſon why ſo few of them hold offices in the ſtate. Theſe anti-fœderal gentlemen are further angry at the Germans, for joining the republicans in ſupporting the new fœderal government; and this appears to be another reaſon why they oppoſed Mr. Muhlenberg's appointment as Vice-Preſident, for he and all his connections are fœderal. I wiſh all diſtinctions of country and party to be done away, but while ſo many of our conſtitutionaliſts confederate againſt Germans and Fœderaliſts, I ſhall never be aſhamed to ſubſcribe myſelf *A German Fœderaliſt.*

MESSIEURS PRINTERS,

I HAVE been informed that a certain *Clergyman*, who preſides over a literary inſtitution in this city, and well known for his anti-fœderal diſpoſition, has commanded two of his pupils to deſtroy their ſpeeches which they had prepared for the enſuing commencement, becauſe they contained ſome ſentiments in favor of the propoſed glorious Fœderal Conſtitution.---I wiſh, therefore, to be acquainted, whether the *political* as well as the literary and moral conduct of his ſcholars is under the controul of this Man, or, if theſe commands are ſubmitted to, may we not expect that he will attempt next to invade the rights of conſcience, and biaſs their *religious* opinions?

November 5, 1787. A FREEMAN.

To be SOLD at public Sale,

On THURSDAY, the 22d of November inſtant, on the premiſes, in the borough of Cheſter,

THAT commodious and well accuſtomed INN, the Sign of the Ship General Waſhington, in ſaid borough; two excellent graſs lots of about 5 acres, in high cultivation, and a large garden, all well incloſed and in good repair. At which time and place the terms of ſale will be made known, by

Nov. 2, 1787. § JOHN HARPER.

N. B. If not ſold, will be rented, and may be entered upon immediately.

WHEREAS Mary Duyr, formerly the wife of Peter Buzzard, hath thought good to leave him and her children, and renounce her marriage with ſaid Buzzard, and hath given from under her hand never to lay claim to any of his eſtate, directly or indirectly, at any time or place, and alſo received a valuable conſideration, wherewith ſaid Mary acknowledged herſelf ſatisfied: Know ye, therefore, that I ſaid Buzzard, for this and other good cauſes, am obliged to warn the public not to lend nor truſt ſaid Mary Duyr (otherways Mary Pond) on my account, as I will not pay any contract or debt created by her in my name. † PETER BUZZARD.

Auguſt 19, 1787.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the firſt of December next, at two o'clock in the afternnon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement and tract of land, ſituate in Plumſted townſhip, bounded by lands of John Means, James Fairies, Richard Wells, William Hart, William Bowman, Adam Tinſman, and others, containing 118 acres and 119 perches and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of John Foreman, and to be ſold by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the firſt of December next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Plumſted townſhip, bounded by lands of Alexander Wilſon, William Hart, and others, containing 100 acres. Taken in execution as the property of William Chilcott, and to be ſold by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 18th day of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Nockamixon, bounded by lands of Richard London, Samuel Morris and Company's land, and lands late of John Chapman, Arthur Erwin, John Hitts, and others; containing 225 acres and 61 perches, and allowance. Taken in execution as the property of Chriſtopher Sigafous, and to be ſold, by ¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 19th of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Haycock, bounded by lands of John Fry, Stephen Ackerman, Jacob Shock, Felty Nicholas, and others, containing 150 acres and 26 perches, and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of William Deil, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff. ¶

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 20th of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract of Land, ſituate in or near the townſhip of Springfield, bounded by lands of Philip Man, Henry Climè, and others, containing 137 acres and 152 perches, and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of William Albert, and to be ſold, by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 21ſt of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A certain tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Springfield, bounded by lands of William Deil, land late of Joſiah Brian, Simon Peter Gireſe, and others; containing 51 acres and 101 perches. Taken in execution as the property of David Gehrig, and to be ſold, by

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 22d of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Rockhill, bounded by lands of Felix Bruners, William Haycock, Michael Bliler, Joſeph Rawlings, Jacob Smith, John Roberts and Richard Roberts, containing 139 acres and an half of land, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hartzell, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff. ¶

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 26th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A certain Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, bounded by lands of Peter Groom and others, and by the county line, containing 50 acres, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Groom, and to be ſold, by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, October 30, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 20th of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Kennet; bounded by lands of Joſhua Harlen, lands late of James Houſe, and others, containing 100 acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate late of George Dickey and wife, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, October 30, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 21ſt day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and tract of Land, ſituate part in the townſhip of Eaſt Fallowfield and part in Weſt Marlborough; bounded by lands of James Hambleton, George Harlen, and others, containing 102 acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Joſeph Speer and Jacob Chandler, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, October 30, 1787.

BY virtue of ſundry writs to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 22d day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, three certain tracts or parcels of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry; bounded by lands of John Wilſon, Robert Brown, John M'Grew, and others, containing 154 acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Samuel Croſs and wife, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, October 30, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from under the hands and ſeals of the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 4th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry; bounded by lands of John Tagg, John Thompſon, and others, containing 114 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Said meſſuage and tract of land to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Henry and William Moore, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 29th of September laſt, a dark bay Gelding, ſuppoſed to be 11 or 12 years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, ſome ſaddle marks, lame in one of his hind legs occaſioned by the ſpavin. The owner, proving property, paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

Oct. 17, 1787. § ISAAC MARIS.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away, on the 6th of September, 1787, from the Golden Swan, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a dark brown middle ſize milch COW, about eight years old, with a white ſpot in her forehead and ſome white on her back and belly, and large ſtraight horns, is branded with the letters A S on each horn, and had a rope round her horns. Whoever takes up ſaid cow, and brings her to the owner, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ ABRAHAM SHERIDAN.

WAS left at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, Inn-keeper, in Nockamixon townſhip, in Bucks county, on the night of the 24th inſt. by a certain Negro Woman, who called herſelf Phillis, a Negro Child about three years old, ſaid wench ſaid ſhe belonged to a French Gentleman near Fleming-town, in New-Jerſey, but had ſome time ſince purchaſed her time. The owner or owners of ſaid Child, if any it has, is therefore requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

Nockamixon, Sept. 29, 1787. † GEORGE SHAW.

CAME to the Lower-ferry on Schuylkill, the 7th inſt. a ſorrel HORSE, with a blaze in his face, 14 hands high, 14 years old. Whoever has loſt the ſame, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

October 15, 1787. ‡ J. BENNER.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the diſtrict of Southwark, on Monday, the 22d inſt. a pair of dark brown HORSES, with ſtars in their foreheads, about 15 hands high, ſix years old, natural trotters, and one of them has a little white on the near hind foot. Whoever has taken up the ſame, upon delivering them to the owner, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

October 29, 1787. § THOMAS PENROSE.

IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK and WATCH Maker,

In Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

GOLD watches; patent ſeconds, capped and jewelled and common ſilver ditto, clocks; a great variety of japanned clock faces, caſt clock work, round enamelled dials for time-pieces, ſilverſmiths drawing plates; large turkey oil-ſtones.

ALSO, an aſſortment of clock and watch makers tools and materials, files, &c. ‡

Imported in the ſhip Harmony, Capt. Willet, from London, and the Birmingham, Capt. Kerr, from Briſtol, and to be ſold,

By *Towers* and *Evans*,

Adjoining the Preſbyterian Meeting, in Market-ſtreet,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

Drugs, Painters Colours, Glaſs, &c.

Among which are the following ARTICLES, *viz.*

Excellent red bark, camphor, iſinglaſs, glauber ſalts, a quantity of refined ſalt-petre, and a variety of

PATENT MEDICINES----ALSO,

White lead,	Litharge,
Red lead,	Roſe pink,
Spaniſh brown,	Strewing ſmalt,
Pruſſian blue,	Stone oker,
Frankford black,	Verdigreaſe,
Patent yellow,	Vermillion, &c.

SHEET GLASS,

29 inches by 24,		23	by 17
26	by 22,	20	by 16

Briſtol WINDOW GLASS,

11 by 9	9 by 7
10 by 8	8 by 6

Glaziers diamonds, gold leaf, camels hair pencils, painting bruſhes, pallet knives, prepared oil, ſpirits of turpentine, varniſh, &c. &c. October 12.

Will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue,

On Thurſday, the 8th day of November next, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, containing better than 400 acres of fine land, about 75 whereof are good meadow, and nearly as much more may be made, nearly one half very well timbered, and the plough land is good for paſture and all kinds of grain. On the premiſes are two large ſtone houſes and barns, two apple orchards, and a large nurſery of apple trees. It is exceedingly well watered and under good fence, and will be ſold together, or divided, to ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers.

ALSO, one other tract of land, lying in Hill-town townſhip, Bucks county, containing 136 acres, about 10 whereof good meadow, and more may be made, having thereon a ſquared log houſe, a log barn, a log ſpring-houſe near the dwelling, a good young apple orchard, and other fruit trees. Better than one half the land is cleared, and under good fence, the remainder under good timber.

Perſons inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, will be ſhewn them, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes. § THOMAS JONES.

N. B. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

TO BE SOLD,

And the terms of payment made agreeable to the purchaſer,

ONE hundred and ſixty acres of land, ſituate on the north ſide of Neſhaminy creek, near the new bridge, late the eſtate of John Edgar, part whereof is meadow and more may be made; and whereon is ſufficient timber for the eſtate. The land is of ſuch a quality that it needs no further recommendation.

Apply to WILLIAM DOBLE, at Mount Benger, near the premiſes. ep4w

October 22, 1787.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

BROKE looſe, or was ſtolen from the yard of the Fox-chaſe, at the upper end of Second-ſtreet, on Sunday afternoon, the 14th of October, 1787, a large black HORSE, upwards of 15 hands high, a white face, his hind feet white, has a remarkable white ſpot at the root of his near ear, has a long heavy trot; he has a ſhort ſwitch tail, was in good order, is about 8 or 9 years old, ſhod before. There was on him, when miſſing, a good ſaddle and bridle, and an old green ſaddle-cloth. Whoever takes him up and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, at the three mile ſtone, on the Ridge road, or to Peter Souder, at the Fox-chaſe, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, or if ſtolen, and the thief apprehended, ſhall have SIXTEEN HARD DOLLARS, paid as above. ¶ WILLIAM HENDERSON.

N. B. He was ſeen the ſame evening he was miſſing, on the Ridge road, a man on his back with light coloured clothes on.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of the (late province, now ſtate) of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, in the townſhip of Darby, on Saturday, the 10th day of November next, at one o'clock P. M. a meſſuage or tenement and two plantations or tracts of land, one of them containing 176 acres and three quarters, bounded by lands late of Andrew Vein, Andrew Mortin and others, the other containing ſix acres three quarters and fourteen perches, adjoining land late of Swan Boon and others. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Andrew Boon, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, October 8, 1787.

TO BE LET,

A neat Parlour and Room,

Either furniſhed or unfurniſhed, in a pleaſant part of the city. Enquire of the Printers.

WAS left as a ſtray, at the place of the ſubſcriber, in Germantown, on Saturday the 13th inſt. a dark brown MARE, about four years old, with a blaze in her face, her two hind feet white. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. † JACOB DORLAND.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Frankford, laſt night, a cheſtnut ſorrel mare, with a ſmall blaze in her face, ſhe is between 13 and 14 hands high, and 10 years old, trots and paces. Whoever ſecures the thief and mare, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, or four Dollars for the mare only, with reaſonable charges.

10th Month 19th, 1787. † HENRY PAUL.

Juſt Imported, by the Pigou, Harmony *and* John,

And for SALE on REASONABLE TERMS by

William & John Sitgreaves,

At their STORE in Front, below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

KENDAL cottons, roſe and duffil blankets, rugs and coverlids, coatings and bearſkins, halfthicks, plains and fearnoughts, low priced broadcloths, baize, flannels, linceys and ſwanſkins, moreens, calimancoes, jeans and durants, ſhalloons & camblets, plain and corded wildbores, cotton and worſted ſattinets, hair and worſted pluſh, plain and printed velvets, corduroys, elliot cords, royal ribs, thickſets & honeycombs, ſtriped & check cotton furniture, bed ounts and ticking, Ruſſia ſheeting, drilling and ravens duck, Iriſh & Scotch linens, German dowlas, brown hollands, turkey ſtripe, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all kinds, printed cottons and calicoes, cotton, worſted and yarn hoſe, cambricks and clear lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, cyprus & net gauze, Mancheſter gown patterns, ſarſnets, modes, pelongs, ſattins and luteſtrings, ſewing ſilk and ſilk twiſt, writing paper, playing cards, pins, needles, thread, cutlery, &c. &c.

ALSO Pewter aſſorted in caſks, guns, powder and ſhot, beſt Crowley ſteel, nails, tin, window glaſs, frying pans, womens ſtuff ſhoes, felt and caſtor hats, &c. &c. &c. 6 w.

The partnerſhip of Roſs & Vaughan,

HAVING expired; all thoſe who have any demands againſt the houſe, are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement to the ſubſcriber; and ſuch as are indebted are requeſted to pay their ballances to him without delay.---

HE HAS FOR SALE,

The brig Adriana, burthen 2000 barrels.

The ſhip Henrietta, burthen 3000 barrels.

They are fine veſſels and ready to take in cargoes.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Fyal and Madeira wine,

A few caſes very *choice Claret*,

A variety of French wines,

Iriſh linen 7-8 and 4 quarers wide,

Sheetings and oznabrigs.

Oct. 10, 1787. 6 w. JOHN VAUGHAN.

Juſt IMPORTED, and for SALE, by

EPHRAIM CLARK,

CLOCK and WATCH Maker,

Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the COFFEE-HOUSE, Philadelphia,

CAPPED and jewelled horizontal watches; capped and other warranted ditto; eight day and 30 hour clocks; enamelled moon and plain arch clock faces; large and ſmall vizes; caſt braſs and ſlit pinions; a general aſſortment of files; ſcrew plates and ſcrew drivers; oil-ſtones; poliſhing ditto; black wax; cutting nippers; large and ſmall plyers; and a number of other tools and materials, too tedious to mention.

He has on hand an elegant gold ſeconds watch. New and old watches bought, ſold and repaired. *

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber laſt Sunday night, out of the ſtable, a likely ſorrel HORSE, of the Janus breed, has a white blaze in his forehead, ſome white ſpots on his back, and a remarkable lump or knot on his off fore paſtern joint. Whoever ſhall ſecure the thief in any jaol, and brings the horſe to me, ſhall be paid a reward of TEN POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, by DAVID SMITH.

Elk-Town, October 16, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Providence, Cheſter county, on the 25th of June laſt, a ſmall roan MARE, with a blaze in her face, ſix years old, is a little lame, her off hind leg having been broke. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

October 15, 1787. ¶ MARGARET MAXWELL.

JOHN SHIELDS,

In Second-ſtreet, the ſixth door below Cheſnut-ſtreet, (the ſtore formerly occupied by Mrs. Devine) hath imported in the JOHN, Captain Huxley, &c.

A variety of GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon,

Which are now opening, and will be ſold low for Caſh or a ſhort Credit.

And among them are the following Articles:

LOW priced Indian blanketing, coatings and naps,
Spotted ſwanſkins and ermines,
A variety of Scotch knit and other hoſiery,
Blue and white baizes, white and other flannels,
Velverets, velvets and denims,
Corduroys, elliots, queens, Congreſs and kings cords,
Coloured threads, ſcarſe twiſt, bindings and galloons,
Fuſtians, beavers, ſpotted and figured velvets,
Iriſh linens and checks of all widths,
A variety of cutlery, buckles, and buttons,
Felt hats by the caſe or dozen,
Mens ſtocking breeches pieces, black and coloured, &c.
A compleat aſſortment of the neweſt faſhioned metal buttons, as uſual.

*** That compleat retail ſhop, with the houſe, at the north-eaſt corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets, to be Let, and may be entered on immediately.

For SALE, by

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his STORE in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

ENGLISH ſheet iron 16, 20 and 24 inches broad, beſt double FF gunpowder in quarter caſks, a large aſſortment of ſheet braſs and braſs wire, black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs, German ſcythes, ſtraw knives and whetſtones, boxes of quart and pint glaſs tumblers, ſuperfine moreens, corduroys, Leghorn hats, calimancoes, boxes of Dreſden tea cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, pewter table and tea ſpoons, ſhoe buckles, ſleeve buttons, pins, needles, double ſcrew gimblets, Dutch looking glaſſes, metal buttons, ſhoemakers knives, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, watch chryſtals, fuſee chains and pendants, brown hempen thread for manufacturers, bar iron by the ton, &c. &c.

N. B. He has to LET, a very large, commodious, Brick STORE, ſituate in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, ſuitable for a wholeſale grocer, dry good merchant, or for a vendue ſtore. October 16. 2 m.

WILLIAM SANSOM,

HAS for Sale, at his STORE on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, three doors below Arch-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the George Tavern,---A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the ſeaſon, part of which are juſt opened, and will be diſpoſed of upon reaſonable terms.----Likewiſe

Red Lead, Silver Watches, Window glaſs, and Sixpenny Nails. 6 w.

LIVERY-STABLE.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs his Friends and the Public, that he continues to keep a LIVERY STABLE on the north ſide of Clifton's alley, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, and Front and Second-ſtreets, oppoſite Mr. Thomas Bartow's, where horſes are taken in at livery at moderate rates. He alſo propoſes for the convenience of travellers and others to take in horſes by the week, day or night, and thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him, may depend upon the ſtricteſt attention and care.

He has alſo provided himſelf with a Light Waggon or Family Stage, to be drawn by two horſes, to be hired out upon moderate rates, either by the week, day or half-day, with a careful driver to attend the ſame.

The greateſt punctuality and attention will be paid to the above buſineſs, by the public's humble ſervant,

GEORGE HYTEL.

Philadelphia Auguſt 6, 1787. § 10s. ctf.

Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.

M. NORTON, and Co.

CONTINUE to manufacture Muſtard and Chocolate, as formerly done by the late W. Norton and Co. and have for ſale, at their ſtore, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets; where is wanted a quantity of good Muſtard Seed, for which they give Thirty-two Shillings per Buſhel, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, hope it may claim the attention of thoſe who have it in their power and wiſh to promote American manufactories, to cultivate a ſmall part of their ground for this ſeed, which ſown in the fall on land of a proper tilth, probably would be an advantageous crop, and where it grows ſpontaneouſly, the price alone may be a ſufficient inducement to gather it in ſeaſon. e w 3 m.

PHILIP BOEHM,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, nine doors below Race-ſtreet, has for Sale the following GOODS, at the moſt reaſonable *prices*, for CASH or SHORT CREDIT, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits,
West-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Liſbon,
Mountain,
Teneriffe,
Fyal } WINES,
Gin by the Caſe,
Tea, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar,
Lamp Oil and Mackarel.

N. B. He hopes that his former Cuſtomers will favour him with their continuance. † ctf

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Fayette county taxes for the year 1787.

A TRANSCRIPT of the returns and aſſeſſment of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Fayette, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of September, 1786, is now publiſhed in No. 334 of the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, Sept. 12. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their land in ſaid county, into the State Treaſury, before the 12th day of November next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

Sept. 12, 1787. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, State Treaſr.

Berks and Waſhington County Taxes,

for 1787.

RETURNS of the taxes on the lands of non-reſidents in the counties of Berks and Waſhington are publiſhed in the Freeman's Journal, No. 335, printed by Mr. Bailey, September 19th. All perſons indebted are required to pay into the ſtate treaſury before the 19th of November next.

Sept. 19, 1787. DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

N. B. There are ſtill arrears due of the taxes for 1785 and 1786, on the lands of Ward and company, in Waſhington county; unleſs theſe are diſcharged very ſhortly the lands will certainly be ſold. 4w

---

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon immediately,

ROLLING *and* SLITTING MILLS,

ON Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the ſtate of Delaware---has a ſtrong head of water, and will be put in good repair.---If a perſon well qualified for managing the buſineſs applies, and is deſirous, the owners will take a concern in carrying on the ſaid mills. Enquire of JOB HARVEY, in Wilmington, or

Jonathan, Rumford and Abijah Dawes,

in Philadelphia. WHO HAVE FOR SALE

French Burr Mill Stones of the firſt quality, Madeira Wine, and Muſcovado Sugars in ſmall Hogſheads. §

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

NOVEMBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 2998.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1787.

This Day is published,

BY M. CAREY,

In MARKET, near SECOND-STREET,

A Second EDITION

OF THE

The *American Museum*,

For JANUARY, 1787.

The subscription for the American Museum is 18*s* per annum, for which two volumes, each containing 624 pages, are given.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by

ISAAC COLLINS,

At his PRITING-OFFICE in Trenton,

The New-Jersey Almanack

For the Year of our LORD 1788.

Containing a variety of instructive and entertaining Matter in PROSE and VERSE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED, THE

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION,

Agreed to in Convention at Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1787.

Also to be had by the quantity of WALPOLE GREGORY, at Arch-street ferry, Philadelphia.

*** This Almanack contains twelve pages more than usual.

WANTED immediately, a single man who understands the cutlery business, especially making scythes. One who can bring a good recommendation for workmanship and deportment will meet with better encouragement than he would expect, by applying to the subscriber, near the Compass tavern, on the main road, withing 19 miles of Lancaster.

† DAVID WHITEHILL.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Ackerly, late of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their claims regularly attested.

† ELIZABETH ACKERLY, } Administrat.
Oct. 31, 1787. WILLIAM HOSSALL, }

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Friday, the 30th of this instant, November, on the premises, at two o'clock in afternoon, a certain Messuage, Tenement and Tract of Land, situate in Plumstead township; containing about 17 acres and 115 perches; bounded by lands of Christian Overholt, Matthew Day, Edward Good, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Jacob Glause, and to be sold by §

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esqrs. Trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Monday, the 3d of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain Messuage and Tract of Land, situate in Bedminster township; containing about 75 acres, one quarter, and 30 perches, be the same more or less; bounded by lands late of Lawrence Growden, Enoch Flowers, Stophel Ongonys, Henry Kepers, William Darroch, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Robinson, and to be sold by §

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Wednesday, the 5th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain Messuage and Tract of Land, situate in Milford township, bounded by lands of John Edwards, junior, Abraham Shelly, Jacob Shelly, and others; containing about 50 acres. Taken in execution as the property of John Edwards, and to be sold by §

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esqrs. Trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Friday, the 14th day of December next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract or parcel of Land, situate in Bensalem township, bounded by lands of Nicholas Vansandt, land now or late of Patrick Duncan, Edmund Duncan, William Duncan, and others, containing 70 acres and 70 perches. Taken in execution as the property of Nathaniel Vansandt, and to be sold by §

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esqrs. Trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 15th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain plantation and tract of land, situate in Pennsbury manor, Falls township; bounded by the Bristol road, &c. containing 54 acres, one quarter and twelve perches. Taken in execution as the property of David Scott and Robert Scott, and to be sold, by §

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esqrs. Trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Friday, the 28th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain plantation or tract of land, situate partly in Solebury and partly in Plumstead townships; bounded by lands of John Carey, Thomas Smith, Joseph Beans, and others; containing 45 acres and 64 perches:----And also seven full equal and undivided eleventh parts of and in a certain other piece or parcel of land, situate in Solebury township, aforesaid; being part of a tract of land called the Mine Tract; bounded by land of Jonathan Pickering, John Carey, George Wall, and others; containing 38 acres and three quarters, be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the property of Jonas Ingham, and to be sold, by

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, Trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Saturday, the first of December next, at two o'clock in the afternnon, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement and tract of land, situate in Plumsted township, bounded by lands of John Means, James Fairies, Richard Wells, William Hart, William Bowman, Adam Tinsman, and others, containing 118 acres and 119 perches and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of John Foreman, and to be sold by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esquire, sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Saturday, the first of December next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land, situate in Plumsted township, bounded by lands of Alexander Wilson, William Hart, and others, containing 100 acres. Taken in execution as the property of William Chilcott, and to be sold by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 18th day of December next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in the township of Nockamixon, bounded by lands of Richard London, Samuel Morris and Company's land, and lands late of John Chapman, Arthur Erwin, John Hifts, and others; containing 225 acres and 61 perches, and allowance. Taken in execution as the property of Christopher Sigafous, and to be sold, by ¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 19th of December next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract of Land, situate in the township of Haycock, bounded by lands of John Fry, Stephen Ackerman, Jacob Shock, Felty Nicholas, and others, containing 150 acres and 26 perches, and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of William Deil, and to be sold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff. ¶

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 20th of December next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract of Land, situate in or near the township of Springfield, bounded by lands of Philip Man, Henry Clime, and others, containing 137 acres and 152 perches, and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of William Albert, and to be sold, by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 21st of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, A certain tract of Land, situate in the township of Springfield, bounded by lands of William Deil, land late of Josiah Brian, Simon Peter Gairess, and others; containing 51 acres and 101 perches. Taken in execution as the property of David Gehrig, and to be sold, by

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 22d of December next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract or Piece of Land, situate in the township of Rockhill, bounded by lands of Felix Bruners, William Haycock, Michael Bliler, Joseph Rawlings, Jacob Smith, John Roberts and Richard Roberts, containing 139 acres and an half of land, be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hartzell, and to be sold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff. ¶

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 26th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, A certain Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in the township of Southampton, bounded by lands of Peter Groom and others, and by the county line, containing 50 acres, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Groom, and to be sold, by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

To be SOLD at public Sale,

On THURSDAY, the 22d of November instant, on the premises, in the borough of Chester,

THAT commodious and well accustomed INN, the Sign of the Ship General Washington, in said borough, two excellent grass lots of about 5 acres, in high cultivation, and a large garden, all well inclosed and in good repair. At which time and place the terms of sale will be made known, by

Nov. 2, 1787. § JOHN HARPER.

N. B. If not sold, will be rented, and may be entered upon immediately.

WHEREAS Mary Duyr, formerly the wife of Peter Buzzard, hath thought good to leave him and her children, and renounce her marriage with said Buzzard, and hath given from under her hand never to lay claim to any of his estate, directly or indirectly, at any time or place, and also received a valuable consideration, wherewith said Mary acknowledged herself satisfied: Know ye, therefore, that I said Buzzard, for this and other good causes, am obliged to warn the public not to lend nor trust said Mary Duyr (otherways Mary Pond) on my account, as I will not pay any contract or debt created by her in my name. † PETER BUZZARD.

August 19, 1787.

Goshen, Chester county, October 30, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 20th of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage, Plantation and tract of Land, situate in the township of Kennet; bounded by lands of Joshua Harlen, lands late of James House, and others, containing 100 acres, more or less. Taken in execution as the estate late of George Dickey and wife, and to be sold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, October 30, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 21st day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage, Plantation and tract of Land, situate part in the township of East Fallowfield and part in West Marlborough; bounded by lands of James Hambleton, George Harlen, and others, containing 102 acres, more or less. Taken in execution as the estate late of Joseph Speer and Jacob Chandler, and to be sold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, October 30 1787.

BY virtue of sundry writs to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 22d day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, three certain tracts or parcels of Land, situate in the township of Londonderry; bounded by lands of John Wilson, Robert Brown, John M'Grew, and others, containing 154 acres, more or less. Taken in execution as the estate late of Samuel Cross and wife, and to be sold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, October 30, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from under the hands and seals of the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 4th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage, Plantation and tract of Land, situate in the township of Londonderry; bounded by lands of John Tagg, John Thompson, and others, containing 124 acres, be the same more or less. Said messuage and tract of land to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Henry and William Moore, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, October 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouse, Esquire, sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 20th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, three certain tracts or pieces of land, situate in the township of West-Bradford, containing 27 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Abel Griffith, and lands late of Bryan Collins, James Chalfant, and others; the whole to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of George Jacobs, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

WAS stolen from the subscriber, on Tuesday night last, being the 30th of last month, a brown GELDING, about 14 hands high, 4 years old last spring, has not been docked, has neither brand nor ear mark, is a little cat hammed, hath a small white on the inside of one of his thighs occasioned by a hurt when he was a colt, shod before, a natural trotter and canters well, has a good carriage and high courage, had a little piece broke off one of his teeth in the upper jaw, hath a middling thick mane which hangs to the off side, is hollow eyed. Whoever will apprehend the thief, and secure said horse so that the owner mey get him again, and the thief brought to conviction, shall receive SIX SILVER DOLLARS for horse and thief, or THREE DOLLARS for the horse only, paid by me, now living at Mr. Robert Elliot's, on the Gulph road, near the Gulph mill, in Lower Merion, Montgomery county.

November 5, 1787. § WILLIAM NOBLIT.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A VALUABLE FARM containing about 200 acres, situate in Nether-Providence township, Chester county, and state of Pennsylvania, within two miles of Chester and 14 from Philadelphia, having thereon a good two story stone dwelling-house, frame kitchen and frame barn, a stone milk-house and granery over it, on an excellent spring of water, within three poles of the dwelling-house, an apple orchard consisting of about 200 bearing trees, besides a number of pear, peach, quince and cherry trees, 20 acres of meadow made and more may be made, with a sufficient quantity of timber for the whole tract.

There is also on said farm, an excellent freestone quarry, whence stone have been carried to the bettering-house and a number of others in Philadelphia and elsewhere. The arable land is of an excellent quality, the fields well watered, and the whole farm under good fence, For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises, who will shew the land, and make the payments easy. § ISAAC WEAVER.

November 2, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Marple township, Chester county, on the 29th of September last, a dark bay Gelding, supposed to be 11 or 12 years old, with a star in his forehead, some saddle marks, lame in one of his hind legs occasioned by the spavin. The owner, proving property, paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

Oct. 17, 1787. § ISAAC MARIS.

TO BE SOLD,

(In a good stand for a STORE, or other public business)

A SMALL Plantation of fertile good land, consisting of about 40 acres, lying on the main road leading from Mountholly to Haddonfield, Philadelphia, &c. on which are erected two dwelling-houses, one of which is two stories high, and four rooms on a floor, the other two stories high and three rooms on a floor, a large stone smoke-house, a large hay house with a number of stalls for horses, and other out houses; on it is an apple orchard of the best kind of fruit, about 26 acres of the land is cleared, of which five acres are good meadow, and more may be made, and about eight acres of good timber swamp; the place is chiefly under good cedar fence. Near to the above is other land with which the purchaser may, if he chuses, be accommodated. For further particulars enquire of JOHN KAIGHN, merchant, in Philadelphia, or of the subscriber, living near the premises. NOAH HAINES.

Township of Evesham, County of Burlington, West Jersey, Tenth Month 20, 1787.

From the New-York Packet.

The FŒDERALIST.

To the People of the State of NEW-YORK.

WHEN the people of America reflect that they are now called upon to decide a queſtion, which, in its conſequence, muſt prove one of the moſt important that ever engaged their attention, the propriety of their taking a very comprehenſive, as well as a very ſerious view of it, will be evident.

Nothing is more certain than the indiſpenſable neceſſity of government, and it is equally undeniable, that whenever and however it is inſtituted, the people muſt cede to it ſome of their natural rights, in order to veſt it with requiſite powers. It is well worthy of conſideration therefore, whether it would conduce more to the intereſt of the people of America, that they ſhould, to all general purpoſes, be one nation, under one fœderal government, or that they ſhould divide themſelves into ſeparate confederacies, and give to the head of each the ſame kind of powers which they are adviſed to place in one national government.

It has until lately been a received and uncontradicted opinion, that the proſperity of the people of America depended on their continuing firmly united, and the wiſhes, prayers and efforts of our beſt and wiſeſt citizens have been conſtantly directed to that object. But politicians now appear, who inſiſt that this opinion is erroneous, and that inſtead of looking for ſafety and happineſs in union, we ought to ſeek it in a diviſion of the States into diſtinct confederacies or ſovereignties—However extraordinary this new doctrine may appear, it nevertheleſs has its advocates; and certain characters who were much oppoſed to it formerly, are at preſent of the number—Whatever may be the arguments or inducements, which have wrought this change in the ſentiments and declarations of theſe gentlemen, it certainly would not be wiſe in the people at large to adopt theſe new political tenets, without being fully convinced that they are founded in truth and ſound policy.

It has often given me pleaſure to obſerve, that independent America was not compoſed of detached and diſtant territories, but that one connected, fertile, wide ſpreading country was the portion of our weſtern ſons of liberty. Providence has in a particular manner bleſſed it with a variety of ſoils and productions, and watered it with innumerable ſtreams, for the delight and accommodation of its inhabitants—A ſucceſſion of navigable waters forms a kind of chain round its borders, as if to bind it together; while the moſt noble rivers in the world, running at convenient diſtances, preſent them highways for the eaſy communication of friendly aids, and the mutual tranſportation and exchange of their various commodities.

With equal pleaſure I have as often taken notice, that Providence has been pleaſed to give this one connected country, to one united people, a people deſcended from the ſame anceſtors, ſpeaking the ſame language, profeſſing the ſame religion, attached to the ſame principles of government, very ſimilar in their manners and cuſtoms, and who, by their joint counſels, arms and efforts, fighting ſide by ſide through a long and bloody war, have nobly eſtabliſhed their general liberty and independence.

This country and this people ſeem to have been made for each other, and it appears as if it was the deſign of Providence, that an inheritance ſo proper and convenient for a band of brethren, united to each other by the ſtrongeſt ties, ſhould never be ſplit into a number of unſocial, jealous and alien ſovereignties.

Similar ſentiments have hitherto prevailed among all orders and denominations of men among us—To all general purpoſes we have uniformly been one people; each individual citizen every where enjoying the ſame national rights, privileges and protection— — As a nation we have made peace and war; as a nation we have vanquiſhed our common enemies; as a nation we have formed alliances and made treaties, and entered into various compacts and conventions with foreign States.

A ſtrong ſenſe of the value and bleſſings of union induced the people, at a very early period, to inſtitute a fœderal government to preſerve and perpetuate it; They formed it almoſt as ſoon as they had a political exiſtence; nay at a time, when their habitations were in flames, when many of their citizens were bleeding, and when the progreſs of hoſtility and deſolation left little room for thoſe calm and mature enquiries and reflections, which muſt ever precede the formation of a wiſe and well balanced government for a free people——It is not to be wondered at that a government inſtituted in times ſo inauſpicious, ſhould, on experiment, be found greatly deficient and inadequate to the purpoſe it was intended to anſwer.

This intelligent people perceived and regretted theſe defects. Still continuing no leſs attached to union, than enamoured of liberty, they obſerved the danger which immediately threatened the former and more remotely the latter; and being perſuaded that ample ſecurity for both, could only be found in a national government more wiſely framed, they, as with one voice, convened the late Convention at Philadelphia, to take that important ſubject under conſideration.

This Convention, compoſed of men who poſſeſſed the confidence of the people, and many of whom had become highly diſtinguiſhed by their patriotiſm, virtue and wiſdom, in times which tried the minds and hearts of men, undertook the arduous taſk — In the mild ſeaſon of peace, with minds unoccupied by other ſubjects, they paſſed many months in cool uninterrupted and daily conſultations; and finally, without having been awed by power, or influenced by any paſſions except love for their country, they preſented and recommended to the people the plan produced by their joint and very unanimous counſels.

Admit, for ſo it is the fact, that this plan is only recommended, not impoſed, yet let it be remembered, that it is neither recommended to blind approbation, nor to blind reprobation; but to that ſedate and candid conſideration, which the magnitude and importance of the ſubject demands, and which it certainly ought to receive —— But this, (as was remarked in the foregoing number of this paper,) is more to be wiſhed than expected that it may be ſo conſidered and examined—Experience on a former occaſion teaches us not to be too ſanguine in ſuch hopes. It is not yet forgotten, that well grounded apprehenſions of imminent danger induced the people of America to form the memorable Congreſs of 1774. That body recommended certain meaſures to their conſtituents, and the event proved their wiſdom; yet it is freſh in our memories how ſoon the Preſs began to teem with pamphlets and weekly papers againſt thoſe very meaſures--Not only many of the officers of government who obeyed the dictates of perſonal intereſt, but others from a miſtaken eſtimate of conſequences, or the undue influence of former attachments, or whoſe ambition aimed at objects which did not correſpond with the public good, were indefatigable in their endeavours to perſuade the people to reject the advice of that patriotic Congreſs—Many indeed were deceived and deluded, but the great majority of the people reaſoned and decided judiciouſly; and happy they are in reflecting that they did ſo.

They conſidered that the Congreſs was compoſed of many wiſe and experienced men—That being convened from different parts of the country, they brought with them and communicated to each other a variety of uſeful information—That in the courſe of the time they paſſed together in enquiring into and diſcuſſing the true intereſts of their country, they muſt have acquired very accurate knowledge on that head—That they were individually intereſted in the public liberty and proſperity, and therefore that it was not leſs their inclination, than their duty, to recommend only ſuch meaſures, as after the moſt mature deliberation they really thought prudent and adviſeable.

Theſe and ſimilar conſiderations then induced the people to rely greatly on the judgment and integrity of the Congreſs, and they took their advice, notwithſtanding the various arts and endeavours uſed to deter and diſſuade them from it. But if the people at large had reaſon to confide in the men of that Congreſs, few of whom had then been fully tried or generally known, ſtill greater reaſon have they now to reſpect the judgment and advice of the Convention, for it is well known that ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed members of that Congreſs, who have been ſince tried and juſtly approved for patriotiſm and ablities, and who have grown old in acquiring political information, were alſo members of this Convention, and carried into it their accumulated knowledge and experience.

It is worthy of remark that not only the firſt, but every ſucceeding Congreſs, as well as the late Convention, have invariably joined with the people in thinking that the proſperity of America depended on its union. To preſerve and perpetuate it, was the great object of the people in forming that Convention, and it is alſo the great object of the plan which the Convention has adviſed them to adopt. With what propriety therefore, or for what good purpoſes, are attempts at this particular period, made by ſome men, to depreciate the importance of the union? or why is it ſuggeſted that three or four confederacies would be better than one? I am perſuaded in my own mind, that the people have always thought right on this ſubject, and that their univerſal and uniform attachment to the cauſe of the union, reſts on great and weighty reaſons, which I ſhall endeavour to develope and explain in ſome enſuing papers—They who promote the idea of ſubſtituting a number of diſtinct confederacies in the room of the plan of the Convention, ſeem clearly to foreſee that the rejection of it would put the continuance of the union in the utmoſt jeopardy—that certainly would be the caſe, and I ſincerely wiſh that it may be as clearly foreſeen by every good citizen, that whenever the diſſolution of the union arrives, America will have reaſon to exclaim in the words of the Poet, "*Farewell, a long Farewell, to all my Greatneſs.*"

PUBLIUS.

SALEM, Oct. 30.

A friend at Marblehead favors us with the following particulars of a late melancholy occurrence: "The moſt aſtoniſhing ſcenes are continually pouring in upon our minds in this place, to ſtrengthen and eſtabliſh our belief in a governing Providence, and at the ſame time keep alive every tender ſenſibility of the human heart.

"This day arrived from ſea, Mr. Anthony Jones, cloathed with the melancholy tidings, that the ſchooner Waſhington, in the hurricane of the 29th of Auguſt, was upſet and entirely loſt—adding, like the meſſenger of Job, this moſt diſtreſſing part, *and I only have eſcaped to tell you.*

"The maſter, captain Samuel Gale, has left, beſides a numerous family, a widow diſconſolate for the loſs of a child as well as huſband, in the affecting cataſtrophe—ſtill further heightened by the circumſtance of another at home, arrived at mature age, already, to appearance, *encircled within the arms of death.* The mate, Mr. William Ingals, has left a parent in the bittereſt anguiſh for the loſs of an only ſon, and her only earthly ſupport; beſides a train of little ones, and a companion juſt ready to have preſented him with a new pledge of their conjugal affection.

"The relator of this ſorrowful tale eſcaped in a moſt marvelous manner. His firſt attempt for ſafety was by throwing himſelf into the ſea, and then returning to the hull, unto which he clung for the ſpace of an hour; but being waſhed off, his next alternative was ſwimming to a piece of the fore boom, not larger than a buoy, which was floating along, on which he ſupported himſelf for 13 hours more, in the midſt of the tumultuous ſea. The only gleam of hope, which dawned upon him, aroſe from the appearance of a diſabled brig, bearing towards him, but, when arrived, not a boat was left belonging to her, to take in the *poor ſupplicant.* Though faint, and ſeemingly exhauſted, ſufficiency of ſtrength remained, properly to ſecure around his own body a rope, thrown out for the purpoſe, by means of which he was drawn into this ark of ſafety, to the no ſmall joy and ſurpriſe of the humane and generous ſtrangers.

"His gratitude was augmented by ſeeing, in a few moments after he was received on board, a multitude of ſharks, thoſe fiſhes of prey, hovering around them; though not one was diſcovered by him, when in his former perilous ſituation.

"While we triumph in the goodneſs of God towards this man, human reaſon would have been for ſelecting a different perſon for the ſubject of this aſtoniſhing deliverance, in the room of him, who has not a ſingle dependant. *But God's ways are not as our ways, nor his thoughts as our thoughts.*"

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 31.

There are certain periods in human concerns, that are deſigned in providence, and no doubt wiſely ordered by the Deity to try the patience and fortitude of the members of every community. Whether the object is for the puniſhment, or the purifying its inhabitants, is not material, as one or the other of theſe purpoſes ſeem abſolutely neceſſary ſhould take place, in order that individuals ſhould be rouſed from the natural ſloth and indolence that characteriſes humanity. The preſent moment ſeems to be the moſt important, and the moſt critical of any period within the memory of man, and to which every great and important tranſaction of a public nature has pointed theſe 25 years; and every moment ſeems to create new matter which will be productive either of building up a great and boundleſs empire, or circumſcribing ſcanty and narrow limits for the inhabitants of this country, ſuited only for ſavage chiefs or barbarous tyrants—the latter will inevitably be the conſequence, ſhould we reject the government offered for our acceptance. A change in our ſyſtem is unavoidable—every countenance indicates the ſtrongeſt ſymptoms of a new birth—and nothing but our own folly and madneſs can prevent our growing up to manhood, and eſtabliſh our empire as on a rock.

My countrymen, the happineſs of one and all is the ſame. I conſider myſelf as one of the whole—every member of the community is upon one footing. This new offered government is equal, every individual is a fair candidate for the higheſt ſeat in the empire, which is a matter unknown to every nation in the world, which muſt be a moſt powerful incentive and ſpur to every laudable exertion to be virtuous and learned; which, thanks be to Heaven, is the only ſure road to honor and preferment.

NEWPORT, October 25.

America, deſtined by nature to be carriers of her own produce, yet tamely ſuffers this valuable branch of trade to be monopolized by foreigners.---In the harbour of New-York there are now 60 ſhips, of which 55 are Britiſh. The produce of South-Carolina was ſhipped in 170 ſhips, of which 150 were Britiſh: the other ſouthern ſtates freight their produce in the ſame proportion. In addition to the loſs of being carriers of our own produce, we ſuffer greatly by the free importation of the gewgaws of Europe and many articles of produce. Our cheeſe and barley, which formerly realized a handſome income to the farmer, are now hawked about at an under price for a market. Surely there is not an American who regards the intereſt of his country but muſt ſee the neceſſity of an *efficient fœderal government*; without it the northern ſtates will ſoon be depopulated and dwindle into poverty, while the ſouthern ones will become ſilk worms, to toil and labour for Europe.

Heaven (ſays a correſpondent) ſeems preparing America for greatneſs and importance, by gradations that no nation in the world were ever bleſſed with. When our rights were infringed by an ungrateful mother, it diffuſed a ſpirit of liberty and virtue. When foreign mercenaries aided by a parent's ſword threatened havock and deſolation, numerous armies, from hidden ſources, were brought into exiſtence and led on to victory and ſucceſs. When the avarice of foreign powers thwarted the natural ſyſtem of commerce, and internal corruptions enervated the principles of government, and brought us to the alarming criſis of puſillanimouſly expecting ſome bold uſurper to aſſume the reigns, and ſport with the invaluable rights of men, the goodneſs of our God was truly apparent in having influenced the people to conſtitute a convention to remedy thoſe diſorders, and in leading them on to organize a government upon the laſting baſis of liberty and order. This is the ſeed time of union---the ſtate that ſhould be now unfœderal will plunge herſelf into merited diſgrace, if not annihilation.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, November 7.

When the illuſtrious Waſhington was called on by the Convention, to ratify the Conſtitution as its preſident---holding the pen, after a ſhort pauſe, he pronounced theſe words, too remarkable to be forgotten or unknown----"*Should the ſtates reject this excellent Conſtitution, the probability is, an opportunity will never again offer to cancel another in peace---the next will be drawn in blood!*"---Great heaven, avert the dreadful cataſtrophe! But may the riſing glories of his country gild his declining horizon, and her ſmiling proſperity chear his heart at ſinking into the embrace of death!

TRENTON, November 6.

Tueſday the 23d ult. the General Aſſembly of this ſtate met here. And on the 26th came to the following reſolutions, which were agreed to by Council on the 29th.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

HOUSE OF ASSSEMBLY,
October 26, 1787.

WHEREAS the commiſſioners from this ſtate have reported a conſtitution for the future government of the United States, agreed upon by the general convention lately held for that purpoſe in the city of Philadelphia, accompanied by a reſolution, that it be ſubmitted to a convention of delegates choſen in each ſtate by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legiſlature, for their aſſent and ratification:---And whereas Congreſs have unanimouſly reſolved, that the ſaid conſtitution be tranſmitted to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates, to the intent aforeſaid; and it appearing to be the earneſt wiſh of the good people of this ſtate, that early and immediate meaſures be taken to aſſemble a convention within the ſame, for the purpoſe of deliberating and determining on ſaid conſtitution.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That it be recommended to ſuch of the inhabitants of this ſtate as are entitled to vote for repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, to meet in their reſpective counties on the 4th Tueſday in November next, at the ſeveral places fixed by law for holding annual elections, to chooſe three ſuitable perſons to ſerve as delegates from each county in a ſtate convention, for the purpoſes herein before mentioned, and that the ſame be conducted agreeably to the mode, and conformably with the rules and regulations preſcribed for conducting ſuch elections.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the perſons ſo elected to ſerve in a ſtate convention, do aſſemble and meet together on the ſecond Tueſday in December next at Trenton, in the county of Hunterdon, then and there to take into conſideration the aforeſaid conſtitution; and if approved of by them, finally to ratify the ſame in behalf and on the part of this ſtate; and make report thereof to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, in conformity with the reſolution thereto annexed.

Reſolved, That the ſheriffs in the reſpective counties of this ſtate ſhall be, and they are hereby required to give as timely notice as may be, by advertiſements, to the people of their counties of the time, place and purpoſe of holding elections as aforeſaid.

Extract from the minutes,
MASKELL EWING, Clerk.
Council Chamber, October 29, 1787.
Unanimouſly concurred in by Council this day.
BOWES REED, Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14.

On Tueſday the 6th inſt. came on the election for five perſons to repreſent this city in the enſuing State Convention. On the cloſe of the Poll, at the State-Houſe, the votes ſtood as follows, viz.

George Latimer,	1215	Benjamin Franklin,	235
Benjamin Ruſh,	1211	Charles Pettit,	150
Hilary Baker,	1204	David Rittenhouſe,	148
James Wilſon,	1203	John Steinmetz,	137
Thomas M'Kean,	1157	James Irvine,	132

Nothing ſhews the weakneſs of the antifœderal junto more than the above ſtate of the votes of our city. With their utmoſt exertions and induſtry, their whole number of votes amounted only to 150. Dr. Franklin, who was run in their ticket as a decoy, was left out of the fœderal ticket, only becauſe his infirmities and preſent ſtation would have made it improper to put him in the Chair of the Convention, and he could not have been there without being Preſident. Mr. Steinmetz, who is a fœderaliſt, was low in votes, only from being in antifœderal company.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the enſuing Convention of this ſtate:-----

Philadelphia County. George Gray, John Hunn, William Macpherſon, Enoch Edwards, Samuel Aſhmead.

Bucks. Henry Wynkoop, Thomas Yardley, John Bartley, Abraham Stout.

Cheſter. Thomas Bull, Anthony Wayne, William Gibbons, Richard Downing, Thomas Cheney, John Hannum.

Lancaſter. Jaſper Yates, Stephen Chambers, John Whitehill, John Hubley, Robert Coleman, Sebaſtian Graff.

York. Thomas Hartley, Henry Slagle, David Grier, John Blake, Benjamin Pedie, Thomas Campbell.

Cumberland. Robert Whitehill, Jonathan Hoge, John Harris, John Jordon.

Berks. Joſeph Heiſter, John Biſhop, John Ludwick, Nicholas Lutz, Abraham Lincoln.

Philip Kreemer, Eſquire, is elected a member of the General Aſſembly for Berks county, in the room of Charles Biddle, Eſq; reſigned.

Northampton. John Arndt, Stephen Balliot, Joſeph Horsfield, David Deſhler.

Montgomery. F. A. Muhlenberg, James Morris, John Richards, Jonathan Roberts.

Dauphin. William Brown, Adam Orth, John Hanna.

Yeſterday the honorable the General Aſſembly elected the following Gentlemen Delegates to Congreſs, for the enſuing year, viz. WILLIAM IRVINE, SAMUEL MEREDITH, JOHN ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM BINGHAM and JAMES R. REED.

On Wedneſday laſt the Supreme Executive Council proceeded to the election of a Secretary, when there appeared nine votes in favor of Joſeph Redman, Eſq; and ten in favor of Charles Biddle, Eſq; who was accordingly re-elected to that office.

On Friday laſt, in the General Aſſembly, the bill for ſettling the allowance of the delegates to the enſuing convention being taken up for a third reading, Mr. M'Lene moved for an amendment, by which it was provided, that a quorum of the delegates, in order to proceed to buſineſs, ſhould conſiſt of the ſame number as the conſtitution preſcribes for a quorum of the General Aſſembly: Whereupon a conſiderable debate aroſe, in which the advocates for the amendment inſiſted, that the houſe was competent to adopt it, in order to remove any ſuſpicion or jealouſy which might otherwiſe ariſe, that a few of the neighbouring counties would aſſemble and tranſact the buſineſs to their own minds, before the remote counties could ſend forward their delegates. The members oppoſed to the amendment urged, that the reſolutions of the houſe were merely recommendatory, but that its laws were held to be obligatory; as therefore the houſe could not impoſe any rules or regulations upon the convention, which will ſit under the paramount authority of the people, and not of the legiſlature, it would be improper to do what muſt be in its nature nugatory and abſurd; or in other words, to enact a law which would not be binding in its operation. The amendment was loſt by a conſiderable majority.

A petition from the manufacturing ſociety repreſented to the aſſembly, that ſeveral models had been bought up to be ſent abroad, and ſeveral artiſts ſeduced to quit the ſtate, and praying that a law might be paſſed to prevent ſuch pernicious practices, in conformity to the example of every manufacturing nation in Europe. Mr. Fitzſimons enforced the prayer of the petition, by informing the houſe, that two models for the cotton manufactory had been purchaſed by certain perſons in this city, and ſent abroad, and that there was reaſon to aſſert, that a ſubſcription had been entered into for the accompliſhment of ſuch purchaſes, and for defraying the charge of removing artiſts and manufacturers from the country. The petition was read a ſecond time by ſpecial order, and referred to a committee. Could we diſcover the names of the perſons alluded to in the above petition, we ſhould think it our duty to lay them before the public.

On the queſtion reſpecting the petition of Meſſrs. Wells and Clifford, for relinquiſhing the public ſhare of the forfeiture accruing from the condemnation of the ſhip Anna, a conſiderable argument aroſe, in which the technical abilities of the gentlemen of the law, members of aſſembly, were exerted, to eſtabliſh a diſtinction between *fine* and *forfeiture*, and to prove that council might, under the conſtitution, remit the former, but could not relinquiſh the latter. From theſe premiſes they deduced the neceſſity of calling in the legiſlative aid to relieve the hardſhip which the petitioners would otherwiſe be expoſed to; and the opinion of the houſe being taken upon two ſeveral propoſitions, viz. firſt, whether Meſſrs. Wells and Clifford ſhould be relieved, and ſecond, whether the Executive Council ſhould be veſted, for the future, with the power of relinquiſhing forfeitures in maritime caſes, the numbers were equally divided, and the vote of the Speaker decided both queſtions in the affirmative; a committee was appointed to bring in a bill accordingly.

We are happy to inform our readers, that in conſequence of the report of the committee on that part of the meſſage from council which relates to the paper money, a committee was on Friday laſt appointed by the General Aſſembly, to bring in a bill enabling mortgagers to pay off their reſpective loans before the time ſtipulated for payment thereof, and repealing that part of the law for erecting a loan-office, which authoriſes the commiſſioners to re-loan any ſums that may be paid off upon prior mortgages. By theſe regulations, the committee who made the report have calculated that the whole of the late emiſſion will be redeemed in the ſpace of three years. The beneficial effect which the proceedings of the legiſlature upon this ſubject have already produced, open a flattering proſpect that the paper will ſoon be reſtored to its merited credit, much to the eaſe and comfort of a numerous claſs of poor and induſtrious citizens.

We hear from Dover, that the county of Suſſex continues unrepreſented in the Houſe of Aſſembly, which has induced them to paſs a law making eleven members a quorum for doing buſineſs. They have alſo, it is ſaid, directed the votes of all qualified perſons to be admitted at the approaching election for a convention, without diſtinction, whether they have complied with the teſt-law or not.

By the Amſterdam Packet, which arrived on Friday laſt in this port from Amſterdam, we are informed that Utrecht had been taken by the Pruſſian troops, and that 30,000 Pruſſians were within two leagues of the city of Amſterdam, in conſequence of which all the ſluices were opened, and the circumadjacent country laid under water. The French troops were at the ſame time in motion, and there was every appearance of a general war in Europe.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, September 17, 1787.

"I had a great deal to write you, but at preſent every thing here is in the utmoſt ferment and confuſion, on account of 30,000 Pruſſian troops having entered Guildria, and being in full march towards Holland; which will be a capital ſtroke againſt us. This news has thrown us into the greateſt conſternation, and in particular has caſt ſuch a damp on my mind, that I am entirely unfit for my buſineſs. We are indeed aſſured of France's aſſiſtance, and it is ſaid the French troops at Givent are actually under marching orders for this province; but this will take up ſome days, and in the mean time the Pruſſians may do a great deal of miſchief. Utrecht has been evacuated by our people, becauſe the garriſon, conſiſting of between 7 and 8000 men, could be better employed in defending the province of Holland than the town of Utrecht, which after all could not have held out a ſiege.

"Thus far I had written this morning---and this afternoon, my dear -------, all the gates are ſhut, the bridges drawn up, all communication ſtopped between the city and country.---This is, indeed, a melancholy ſight.

"The various reports arriving here every minute are often of ſo contradictory a nature, that they only ſerve to encreaſe our perplexity. This afternoon it was aſſerted the Pruſſian troops were already in the province of Holland, even as near as Weeſp, which is but two miles from us. This probably has been the occaſion of ſhutting the gates. In ſhort every thing wears a wretched aſpect, and I am of opinion that our patriotic party are undone---and then---farewell, dear Holland, for ever.

"This moment we hear that Naarden and Weeſp are already taken, which is but a few hours diſtance between us and the enemy, ſo that by to-morrow they may with the greateſt eaſe be before our gates. It is not difficult to foreſee that they will be admitted, as no reſiſtance can be made. Fatal conſequences of quarrelling for years, without putting themſelves into a ſtate of defence. O heavens! what dreadful diſpenſation is this!

"Good night, dear -------; I could burſt out a crying when I think of it. God knows whether we ſhall not be totally plundered, for the mob will be outrageous againſt the patriots."

DIED, on the 11th inſtant, in Cumberland, Weſt-Jerſey, EBENEZER HOWELL, Eſq; one of the Judges of the Common Pleas of that county, in the 63d year of his age; a gentleman much reſpected in the ſeveral relations of life.

In the HOUSE *of* DELEGATES *of* VIRGINIA.

THURSDAY, October 25, 1787.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the proceedings of the fœderal convention, as tranſmitted to the General Aſſembly, through the medium of Congreſs, be ſubmitted to a convention of the people, for their full and free inveſtigation and diſcuſſion.

Reſolved, That every citizen, being a freeholder in this commonwealth, be eligible to a ſeat in the convention, and that the people therefore be not reſtrained in their choice of delegates by any of thoſe legal or conſtitutional reſtrictions, which confine them in their choice of members to the legiſlature.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to each county to elect two delegates, and to each city, town, or corporation entitled, or who may be entitled by law, to repreſentation in the legiſlature, to elect one delegate to ſaid convention.

Reſolved, That the qualifications of electors be the ſame as thoſe eſtabliſhed by law.

Reſolved, That the elections for delegates as aforeſaid be held at the uſual places appointed by law for holding the general elections for delegates to the general aſſembly, and that the ſame be conducted by the officers, who conduct the elections of delegates, and conformably to the rules and regulations thereof.

Reſolved, That the election of delegates be held in the month of March next, on the firſt day of the court to be held for each county, city or corporation reſpectively; and that the perſons ſo choſen aſſemble in the ſtate-houſe, in the city of Richmond, on the fourth Monday in May.

Reſolved, That two thouſand copies of theſe reſolutions be forthwith printed and diſtributed by the members of the general aſſembly, among their conſtituents, and that the executive tranſmit a copy of them to Congreſs, and to the legiſlature and executive of the reſpective ſtates.

Teſt. JOHN BECKLEY, Clk. H. D.

It is wonderful, ſays a correſpondent, that any man in Pennſylvania ſhould object to the new Congreſs having a power to regulate our ſtate elections for *fœderal* purpoſes, who has witneſſed the alarming attempts made by a faction in this ſtate (by firſt limiting the *number* of electors by means of a teſt-law, and afterwards confining the *time* to eight o'clock at night) to deſtroy that ineſtimable privilege altogether. This can never be effected by any influence hereafter, while our ſtate can appeal to a ſtrong, unprejudiced fœderal power for juſtice and equal liberty.

An Anecdote of the author of the CENTINELS, and other antifœderal pieces.----This old man was called upon by a tradeſman a few months ago for a debt under 30l. which had been due above twelve years, and which had not been demanded, from a tenderneſs to the old man's circumſtances. As ſoon as our antifœderal author ſaw the account, he ſaid, "I will not pay this bill. The time for paying it has expired by the ſtatute of limitation, and I will not ſet ſo *bad an example* as to pay a debt under ſuch circumſtances." Quere---Whoſe opinion or advice ſhould we now follow, reſpecting the new fœderal government---this diſhoneſt old Scribler's----or the great and good General WASHINGTON'S?

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

I Perceive in ſome of our news-papers, many objections to the new fœderal Government---ſuch as the want of a bill of rights; the neglect of a declaration in favor of the liberty of the preſs; the danger of our religious liberties, &c. &c. Theſe objections I find have been anſwered. But I beg leave to mention ſeveral objections which I have lately heard againſt it, which are of more weight than any thing which has yet appeared, and which I ſhould be glad to ſee anſwered by ſome one of your numerous fœderal correſpondents.

Having lately travelled through Montgomery county, I ſtopped at a tavern in the neighbourhood of --------, where I met with a number of perſons who had aſſembled together, for the purpoſe of ſettling ſome matters relative to the election of members of Convention. They immediately began a converſation with me about the new government, and with one voice condemned it as a vile ſyſtem of tyranny. I aſked them what their objections to it were? One of them, who, I was told, was a ſchoolmaſter, retailed all the objections that are mentioned in the Centinel with a good deal of vehemence. As ſoon as he had finiſhed, a ſecond perſon complained that nothing was ſaid in the new conſtitution about the liberty of fiſhing and hunting, which were unalienable rights, and that we ſhould from this omiſſion ſoon have game-laws in the United States. I found this man was a ſportſman, and that he had hunted and fiſhed away a valuable plantation. A third, who was the elder of a Preſbyterian meeting, ſaid that no teſtimony was borne in the new government againſt the theatre, and that now we ſhould have plays and players in the ſtate of Pennſylvania. A fourth objected to it, becauſe no notice was taken in it of the Sabbath-day. A fifth exclaimed againſt it, becauſe a Roman Catholic and a Jew ſtood as good a chance of being Preſident of the United States as a Chriſtian or a Proteſtant. A ſixth, who was a weaver, abuſed it, becauſe it contained nothing in favor of American manufactures. A ſeventh, who I was told had lately broken a new waggon in driving it over a piece of bad road, complained that it contained nothing in favor of repairing our roads. Many other objections of a like nature were made, which I do not now recollect.

I hope Mr. Wilſon, at our next town-meeting, will anſwer thoſe which I have mentioned, and in a manner ſo ſatisfactory as to give no occaſion for further attacks upon our fœderal conſtitution.

AN ENQUIRER.

A RECEIPT *for an* ANTIFEDERAL ESSAY.

WELL-BORN, nine times---*Ariſtocracy*, eighteen times ---*Liberty of the Preſs*, thirteen times repeated---*Liberty of Conſcience*, once---*Negroe ſlavery*, once mentioned---*Trial by jury*, ſeven times---*Great Men*, ſix times repeated---Mr. WILSON, forty times---and laſtly, GEORGE MASON'S *Right Hand in a Cutting-box*, nineteen times----put them altogether, and diſh them up at pleaſure. Theſe *words* will bear boiling, roaſting, or frying---and, what is remarkable of them, they will bear being ſerved, after being once uſed, a dozen times to the ſame table and palate.

BY a reſolution of the legiſlature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, paſſed at the preſent ſitting, MASKELL EWING, jun, Eſquire, is appointed to receive and liquidate all ſuch certificates as ought to have been ſettled and allowed by SILAS CONDICT, but which have by any means eſcaped being ſettled by ſaid CONDICT, and has opened his office in Trenton, where applications will be received until the firſt day of January next, when the office will be finally cloſed.

[Thoſe Printers whoſe papers circulate in New-Jerſey, are requeſted to publiſh the above, that the information may be as general as poſſible.]

A Farmer.

WANTED, a Man who is well acquainted with every Branch of HUSBANDRY, and who can be well recommended for Sobriety. Enquire of the Printers.

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At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, juſt imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions which may be ordered by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at leaſt equal in quality, and as low in price as thoſe imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage, according to the temper of the ſtones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different ſizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every uſual ſize, or any other that may be ordered, the *beſt grit* for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, lately imported from the manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs; which are to be diſpoſed of at the ſame low rates as they were ſold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-houſe in Spruce, three doors from Third-ſtreet. MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with Cloths *of ſuperior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being ſupplied with ſuch Cloths as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will ſave the trouble and expence of returning Cloths *of an inferior kind*, which are frequently ſold in this and the neighbouring States.

DISCOUNTS

Procured for approved Bills or Notes. Change or Exchange made for Paper Money, Gold or Silver. Money borrowed or lent on good Notes or Security.

All kinds of PUBLIC SECURITIES bought and ſold, and the higheſt price given.

Country people and others furniſhed with Loan-Office Certificates and State Money, and their buſineſs negociated there, by applying to

Francis White, near the Bank.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 4th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in Upper-Saucon townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by lands of Frantz Michael Biſhop, Jacob Koch, and others; containing 91 acres and 44 perches, more or leſs, and uſual allowance of 6 per cent. for roads. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Hagers, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 5th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate partly in More and partly in Plainfield townſhips, Northampton county; containing 116 acres, and allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Michael Hittle, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 7th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Allen townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by land of John Dater, the elder, and others; containing 189 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Robert Young, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 8th day of December next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Allen-ſtreet, in the town of Northampton; bounded on the north by Andrew-ſtreet, on the eaſt by a public alley, on the ſouth by a lot of Joſeph Derr's; containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 230 feet. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Andrew Gongwear, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 11th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Penn townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by land of John Handwork; containing 107 acres. Taken in execution as the eſtate of William Thomas, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away this inſtant from the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, a NEGRO MAN named Bob, about 5 feet 10 inches high, the fore part of his head bald, the reſt was lately cut; had with him when he went away a new blue coat and a mixt red and blue jacket, new buckſkin breeches, two hats, one new and the other old, an old linſey coat and jacket, two good ſhirts, one pair of trowſers, one pair of ſtockings, and two pair of ſhoes; he is a tanner by trade, and has a ſcar upon one of his cheeks. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow and brings him to his maſter, or ſends him word, ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me,

Oct. 31, 1787. § CONRAD KEELY.

Berks and Waſhington County Taxes,

for 1787.

RETURNS of the taxes on the lands of non-reſidents in the counties of Berks and Waſhington are publiſhed in the Freeman's Journal, No. 335. printed by Mr. Bailey, September 19th. All perſons indebted are required to pay into the ſtate treaſury before the 19th of November next.

Sept. 19, 1787. DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

N. B. There are ſtill arrears due of the taxes for 1785 and 1786, on the lands of Ward and company, in Waſhington county; unleſs theſe are diſcharged very ſhortly the lands will certainly be ſold. 4w

This DAY is PUBLISHED,---Price 6s.
AND SOLD BY
YOUNG & M'CULLOCH,
At the corner of Second and Chesnut-streets,
An AMERICAN Selection of
Lessons in *Reading* and *Speaking*.
Calculated to improve the *minds* and refine the *taste* of YOUTH. And also to instruct them in the *Geography*, *History*, and *Politics* of the *United States*. To which is prefixed, *Rules* in *Elocution*, and *Directions* for expressing the principal *Passions* of the Mind. Being the Third Part of a Grammatical Institute of the English language.

By NOAH WEBSTER, jun. Esq.

The third edition, greatly enlarged.

Begin with the Infant in his Cradle: Let the first word he lisps be Washington. MIREBEAU.

Also, Just Published, by the same Author,

A plain and comprehensive ENGLISH GRAMMAR. *Price* 2s6.

The AMERICAN SPELLING BOOK, *Containing an easy standard of pronounciation. Price* 1s6.

The *New England* PRIMER, improved agreeable to the above plan. *Prices* 4*d*. and 6*d*.

At said Store are to be had, a large and general assortment of English and Latin school books, books of entertainment and instruction for children, selected from Newberry, &c. neatly bound and gilt.

ALL AMERICAN EDITIONS.

Large allowance made, when taken by the quantity. 6w

October 12, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Sadsbury township, Chester county, on the 9th of June last, a bright bay HORSE, about three years old, no brand, long round bodied, trots, had a yoke on when he came. Also a small grey MARE, about seven years old, no brand, appears whiter on the nose than elsewhere. They have been advertised before, were appraised, and advertised for sale, but the subscriber thought the sale too low, has therefore advertised them again, that the owners may come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be sold for the charges on the 16th of November next, by THOMAS SCOTT. †

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away, on the 6th of September, 1787, from the Golden Swan, in Third-street, Philadelphia, a dark brown middle size milch COW, about eight years old, with a white spot in her forehead and some white on her back and belly, and large straight horns, is branded with the letters A S on each horn, and had a rope round her horns. Whoever takes up said cow, and brings her to the owner, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

‡ ABRAHAM SHERIDAN.

WAS left at the house of the subscriber, Inn-keeper, in Nockamixon township, in Bucks county, on the night of the 24th inst. by a certain Negro Woman, who called herself Phillis, a Negro Child about three years old, said wench said she belonged to a French Gentleman near Fleming-town, in New-Jersey, but had some time since purchased her time. The owner or owners of said Child, if any it has, is therefore requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

Nockamixon, Sept. 29, 1787. † GEORGE SHAW.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of David Schaffer, senior, deceased,

A Certain Plantation and tract of land in Bensalem township, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, late the property of Joseph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David Germon. There is a good Frame Dwelling-house erected on the premises, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a considerable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, so as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is also a valuable fishery belonging to the same. For further particulars apply to David Germon, on the premises, to the Widow Schaffer, or John Schaffer, in the city of Philadelphia. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms made easy by the subscribers;

CATHARINE SCHAFFER, Executrix,
3m CHRISTOPHER KUCHER,) Executors.
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,)

CAME to the Lower-ferry on Schuylkill, the 7th inst. a sorrel HORSE, with a blaze in his face, 14 hands high, 14 years old. Whoever has lost the same, is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

October 15, 1787. ‡ J. BENNER.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the pasture of the subscriber, in the district of Southwark, on Monday, the 22d inst. a pair of dark brown HORSES, with stars in their foreheads, about 15 hands high, six years old, natural trotters, and one of them has a little white on the near hind foot. Whoever has taken up the same, upon delivering them to the owner, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

October 29, 1787. § THOMAS PENROSE.

IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by
JOHN WOOD,
CLOCK and WATCH Maker,
In Front-street, at the corner of Chesnut-street,

GOLD watches; patent seconds, capped and jewelled and common silver ditto, clocks; a great variety of japanned clock faces, cast clock work, round enamelled dials for time-pieces, silversmiths drawing plates; large turkey oil-stones.

ALSO, an assortment of clock and watch makers tools and materials, files, &c. ‡

Just IMPORTED, and for SALE, by
EPHRAIM CLARK,
CLOCK and WATCH Maker,
Front-street, opposite the COFFEE-HOUSE, Philadelphia,

CAPPED and jewelled horizontal watches; capped and other warranted ditto; eight day and 30 hour clocks; enamelled moon and plain arch clock faces; large and small vizes; cast brass and slit pinions; a general assortment of files; screw plates and screw drivers; oil-stones; polishing ditto; black wax; cutting nippers; large and small plyers; and a number of other tools and materials, too tedious to mention.

He has on hand an elegant gold seconds watch. New and old watches bought, sold and repaired. *

For SALE, by
DANIEL BENEZET,
At his STORE in Arch-street, four doors below the corner of Second-street,

ENGLISH sheet iron 16, 20 and 24 inches broad, best double FF gunpowder in quarter casks, a large assortment of sheet brass and brass wire, black sattins and pelongs, silk and linen, handkerchiefs, German scythes, straw knives and whetstones, boxes of quart and pint glass tumblers, superfine moreens, corduroys, Leghorn hats, calimancoes, boxes of Dresden tea-cups and saucers, temple spectacles, pewter table and tea spoons, shoe buckles, sleeve buttons, pins, needles, double screw gimblets, Dutch looking glasses, metal buttons, shoemakers knives, dotted awl blades, shoe tacks, curtain rings, watch chrystals, fusee chains and pendants, brown hempen thread for manufacturers, bar iron by the ton, &c. &c.

N. B. He has to LET, a very large, commodious, Brick STORE, situate in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets, suitable for a wholesale grocer, dry good merchant, or for a vendue store. October 16. 2 m.

WILLIAM SANSOM,

HAS for Sale, at his STORE on the east side of Second-street, three doors below Arch-street, and nearly opposite the George Tavern,---A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the season, part of which are just opened, and will be disposed of upon reasonable terms.----Likewise

Red Lead, Silver Watches, Window-glass, and Sixpenny Nails. 6 w.

Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.
M. NORTON, and Co.

CONTINUE to manufacture Mustard and Chocolate, as formerly done by the late W. Norton and Co. and have for sale, at their store, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets; where is wanted a quantity of good Mustard Seed, for which they give Thirty-two Shillings per Bushel, and in proportion for smaller quantities, hope it may claim the attention of those who have it in their power and wish to promote American manufactories, to cultivate a small part of their ground for this seed, which sown in the fall on land of a proper tilth, probably would be an advantageous crop, and, where it grows spontaneously, the price alone may be a sufficient inducement to gather it in season. e w 3 m.

LIVERY-STABLE.

THE subscriber hereby informs his Friends and the Public, that he continues to keep a LIVERY STABLE on the north side of Clifton's alley, between Arch and Race-streets, and Front and Second-streets, opposite Mr. Thomas Bartow's, where horses are taken in at livery at moderate rates. He also proposes for the convenience of travellers and others to take in horses by the week, day or night, and those who may please to employ him, may depend upon the strictest attention and care.

He has also provided himself with a Light Waggon or Family Stage, to be drawn by two horses, to be hired out upon moderate rates, either by the week, day or half-day, with a careful driver to attend the same.

The greatest punctuality and attention will be paid to the above business, by the public's humble servant,

GEORGE HYTEL.

Philadelphia August 6, 1787. § 10s. c t f.

Imported in the ship Harmony, Capt. Willet, from London, and the Birmingham, Capt. Kerr, from Bristol, and to be sold,

By *Towers* and *Evans*,
Adjoining the Presbyterian Meeting, in Market-street,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of
Drugs, Painters Colours, Glass, &c.
Among which are the following ARTICLES, *viz.*

Excellent red bark, camphor, isinglass, glauber salts, a quantity of refined salt-petre, and a variety of

PATENT MEDICINES----ALSO,

White lead,	Litharge,
Red lead,	Rose pink,
Spanish brown,	Strewing smalt,
Prussian blue,	Stone oker,
Frankford black,	Verdigrease,
Patent yellow,	Vermillion, &c.

SHEET GLASS,

29 inches by 24,		23	by 17
26	by 22,	20	by 16

Bristol WINDOW GLASS,

11 by 9	9 by 7
10 by 8	8 by 6

Glaziers diamonds, gold leaf, camels hair pencils, painting brushes, pallet knives, prepared oil, spirits of turpentine, varnish, &c. &c. October 12.

TO BE SOLD,

And the terms of payment made agreeable to the purchaser,

ONE hundred and sixty acres of land, situate on the north side of Neshaminy creek, near the new bridge, late the estate of John Edgar, part whereof is meadow and more may be made; and whereon is sufficient timber for the estate. The land is of such a quality that it needs no further recommendation.

Apply to WILLIAM DOBLE, at Mount Benger, near the premises. e p 4 w

October 22, 1787.

TO BE LET,
A neat Parlour and Room,
Either furnished or unfurnished, in a pleasant part of the city. Enquire of the Printers.

WAS left as a stray, at the place of the subscriber, in Germantown, on Saturday the 13th inst. a dark brown MARE, about four years old, with a blaze in her face, her two hind feet white. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. † JACOB DORLAND.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, in Frankford, last night, a chestnut sorrel mare, with a small blaze in her face, she is between 13 and 14 hands high, and 10 years old, trots and paces. Whoever secures the thief and mare, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, or four Dollars for the mare only, with reasonable charges.

10th Month 19th, 1787. † HENRY PAUL.

PHILIP BOEHM,

At his Store in Second-street, nine doors below Race-street, has for Sale the following GOODS, at the most reasonable prices, for CASH or SHORT CREDIT, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits,
West-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Lisbon, Mountain, Teneriffe, Fyal } WINES,
Gin by the Case,
Tea, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar,
Lamp Oil and Mackarel.

N. B. He hopes that his former Customers will favour him with their continuance. † ctf

FOR the information of the Citizens of Pennsylvania, who are Creditors of the United States, Notice is hereby given, that agreeably to an act of General Assembly, passed the first day of March, 1786, the loan thereby opened, where certificates of debts of the United States may be funded by this state, will be closed with the last day of February next.

Comptroller-General's Office. JOHN NICHOLSON.
Philadelphia, August 30, 1787.

The partnership of Ross & Vaughan,

HAVING expired; all those who have any demands against the house, are desired to bring them in for settlement to the subscriber; and such as are indebted are requested to pay their ballances to him without delay.----

HE HAS FOR SALE,

The brig Adriana, burthen 2000 barrels.
The ship Henrietta, burthen 3000 barrels.
They are fine vessels and ready to take in cargoes.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Fyal and Madeira wine,
A few cases very *choice Claret*,
A variety of French wines,
Irish linen 7-8 and 4 quarers wide,
Sheetings and oznabrigs.

Oct. 10, 1787. 6 w. JOHN VAUGHAN.

Just Imported, by the Pigou, Harmony *and* John,
And for SALE on REASONABLE TERMS by
William & John Sitgreaves,
At their STORE in Front, below Chesnut-street,

KENDAL cottons, rose and duffil blankets, rugs and coverlids, coatings and bearskins, halfthicks, plains and fearnoughts, low priced broadcloths, baize, flannels, linceys and swanskins, moreens, calimancoes, jeans and durants, shalloons & camblets, plain and corded wildbores, cotton and worsted sattinets, hair and worsted plush, plain and printed velvets, corduroys, elliot cords, royal ribs, thicksets & honeycombs, striped & check cotton furniture, bed bunts and ticking, Russia sheeting, drilling and ravens duck, Irish & Scotch linens, German dowlas, brown hollands, turkey stripe, silk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all kinds, printed cottons and calicoes, cotton, worsted and yarn hose, cambricks and clear lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, cyprus & net gauze, Manchester gown patterns, sarsnets, modes, pelongs, sattins and lutestrings, sewing silk and silk twist, writing paper, playing cards, pins, needles, thread, cutlery, &c. &c.

ALSO Pewter assorted in casks, guns, powder and shot, best Crowley steel, nails, tin, window glass, frying-pans, womens stuff shoes, felt and castor hats, &c. &c. &c. 6 w.

JOHN SHIELDS,

In Second-street, the sixth door below Chesnut-street, (the store formerly occupied by Mrs. Devine) hath imported in the JOHN, Captain Huxley, &c.

A variety of GOODS, suitable to the Season,

Which are now opening, and will be sold low for Cash or a short Credit.

And among them are the following Articles:

LOW priced Indian blanketing, coatings and naps,
Spotted swanskins and ermines,
A variety of Scotch knit and other hosiery,
Blue and white baizes, white and other flannels,
Velverets, velvets and denims,
Corduroys, elliots, queens, Congress and kings cords,
Coloured threads, scarse twist, bindings and galloons,
Fustians, beavers, spotted and figured velvets,
Irish linens and checks of all widths,
A variety of cutlery, buckles, and buttons,
Felt hats by the case or dozen,
Mens stocking breeches pieces, black and coloured, &c.
A compleat assortment of the newest fashioned metal buttons, as usual.

*** That compleat retail shop, with the house, at the north-east corner of Second and Chesnut-streets, to be Let, and may be entered on immediately.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

BROKE loose, or was stolen from the yard of the Fox-chase, at the upper end of Second-street, on Sunday afternoon, the 14th of October, 1787, a large black HORSE, upwards of 15 hands high, a white face, his hind feet white, has a remarkable white spot at the root of his near ear, has a long heavy trot; he has a short switch tail, was in good order, is about 8 or 9 years old, shod before. There was on him, when missing, a good saddle and bridle, and an old green saddle-cloth. Whoever takes him up and delivers him to the subscriber, at the three mile stone, on the Ridge road, or to Peter Souder, at the Fox-chase, shall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, or if stolen, and the thief apprehended, shall have SIXTEEN HARD DOLLARS, paid as above. ¶ WILLIAM HENDERSON.

N. B. He was seen the same evening he was missing, on the Ridge road, a man on his back with light coloured clothes on.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Mustard,
Manufactured and Sold by
JOSEPH FEW,
At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for
MUSTARD SEED.

STOLEN from the subscriber last Sunday night, out of the stable, a likely sorrel HORSE, of the Janus breed, has a white blaze in his forehead, some white spots on his back, and a remarkable lump or knot on his off fore pastern joint. Whoever shall secure the thief in any jaol, and brings the horse to me, shall be paid a reward of TEN POUNDS, and reasonable charges, by DAVID SMITH.

Elk-Town, October 16, 1787.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

NOVEMBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 2999.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1787.

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,
FOR SALE BY
Robert Lewis & Sons,
At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingsworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, juſt imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions which may be ordered, by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at leaſt equal in quality, and as low in price as thoſe imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage, according to the temper of the ſtones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different ſizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every uſual ſize, or any other that may be ordered, the *beſt grit* for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, lately imported from the manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs; which are to be diſpoſed of at the ſame low rates as they were ſold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-houſe in Spruce, three doors from Third-ſtreet. MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with Cloths *of ſuperior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being ſupplied with ſuch Cloths as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will ſave the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of *an inferior kind*, which are frequently ſold in this and the neighbouring States.

DISCOUNTS

Procured for approved Bills or Notes. Change or Exchange made for Paper Money, Gold or Silver. Money borrowed or lent on good Notes or Security.

All kinds of PUBLIC SECURITIES bought and ſold, and the higheſt price given.

Country people and others furniſhed with Loan-Office Certificates and State Money, and their buſineſs negociated there, by applying to

Francis White, near the Bank.

This Day is publiſhed,
BY M. CAREY,
In MARKET, near SECOND-STREET,
A Second EDITION
OF THE
The *American Muſeum*,
For JANUARY, 1787.

The ſubſcription for the American Muſeum is 18*ſ* per annum, for which two volumes, each containing 624 pages, are given.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, October 30, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 21ſt day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and tract of Land, ſituate part in the townſhip of Eaſt Fallowfield and part in Weſt Marlborough; bounded by lands of James Hambleton, George Harlen, and others, containing 102 acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Joſeph Speer and Jacob Chandler, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, October 30, 1787.

BY virtue of ſundry writs to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 22d day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, three certain tracts or parcels of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry; bounded by lands of John Wilſon, Robert Brown, John M'Grew, and others, containing 154 acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Samuel Croſs and wife, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, October 30, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from under the hands and ſeals of the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 4th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry; bounded by lands of John Tagg, John Thompſon, and others, containing 124 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Said meſſuage and tract of land to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Henry and William Moore, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, October 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 20th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, three certain tracts or pieces of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Bradford, containing 27 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Abel Griffith, and lands late of Bryan Collins, James Chalfant, and others; the whole to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of George Jacobs, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Ackerly, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their claims regularly atteſted.

† ELIZABETH ACKERLY, } Adminiſtrat.
Oct. 31, 1787. WILLIAM HOSSALL, }

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be Sold, Wholeſale and Retail, by
ISAAC COLLINS,
At his PRITING-OFFICE in Trenton,
The New-Jerſey Almanack
For the Year of our LORD 1788.

Containing (beſide the uſual aſtronomical Calculations) a variety of inſtructive and entertaining Matter in PROSE and VERSE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED, THE
FEDERAL CONSTITUTION,
Agreed to in Convention at Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1787.

Alſo to be had by the quantity of WALPOLE GREGORY, at Arch-ſtreet ferry, Philadelphia.

*** This Almanack contains twelve pages more than uſual.

A Farmer.

WANTED, a Man who is well acquainted with every Branch of HUSBANDRY, and who can be well recommended for Sobriety. Enquire of the Printers.

WANTED immediately, a ſingle man who underſtands the cutlery buſineſs, eſpecially making ſcythes. One who can bring a good recommendation for workmanſhip and deportment will meet with better encouragement than he would expect, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near the Compaſs tavern, on the main road, withing 19 miles of Lancaſter.

† DAVID WHITEHILL.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 4th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in Upper-Saucon townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by lands of Frantz Michael Biſhop, Jacob Koch, and others; containing 91 acres and 44 perches, more or leſs, and uſual allowance of 6 per cent. for roads. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Hagers, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 5th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate partly in More and partly in Plainfield townſhips, Northampton county; containing 116 acres, and allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Michael Hittle, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 7th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Allen townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by land of John Dater, the elder, and others; containing 189 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Robert Young, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 8th day of December next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Allen-ſtreet, in the town of Northampton; bounded on the north by Andrew-ſtreet, on the eaſt by a public alley, on the ſouth by a lot of Joſeph Derr's; containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 230 feet. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Andrew Gongwear, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 11th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Penn townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by land of John Handwork; containing 107 acres. Taken in execution as the eſtate of William Thomas, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

To be SOLD at public Sale,
On THURSDAY, the 22d of November inſtant, on the premiſes, in the borough of Cheſter,

THAT commodious and well accuſtomed INN, the Sign of the Ship General Waſhington, in ſaid borough, two excellent graſs lots of about 5 acres, in high cultivation, and a large garden, all well incloſed and in good repair. At which time and place the terms of ſale will be made known, by

Nov. 2, 1787. § JOHN HARPER.

N. B. If not ſold, will be rented, and may be entered upon immediately.

WHEREAS Mary Duyr, formerly the wife of Peter Buzzard, hath thought good to leave him and her children, and renounce her marriage with ſaid Buzzard, and hath given from under her hand never to lay claim to any of his eſtate, directly or indirectly, at any time or place, and alſo received a valuable conſideration, wherewith ſaid Mary acknowledged herſelf ſatisfied: Know ye, therefore, that I ſaid Buzzard, for this and other good cauſes, am obliged to warn the public not to lend nor truſt ſaid Mary Duyr (otherways Mary Pond) on my account, as I will not pay any contract or debt created by her in my name. † PETER BUZZARD.

Auguſt 19, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 29th of September laſt, a dark bay Gelding, ſuppoſed to be 11 or 12 years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, ſome ſaddle marks, lame in one of his hind legs occaſioned by the ſpavin. The owner, proving property, paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

Oct. 17, 1787. § ISAAC MARIS.

From the New-York Packet.

The FŒDERALIST, No. III.

To the People of the State of NEW-YORK.

IT is not a new obſervation that the people of any country (if like the Americans intelligent and well informed) ſeldom adopt, and ſteadily perſevere for many years in, an erroneous opinion reſpecting their intereſts. That conſideration naturally tends to create great reſpect for the high opinion which the people of America have ſo long and uniformly entertained of the importance of their continuing firmly united under one Fœderal Government, veſted with ſufficient powers for all general and national purpoſes.

The more attentively I conſider and inveſtigate the reaſons which appear to have given birth to this opinion, the more I become convinced that they are cogent and concluſive.

Among the many objects to which a wiſe and free people find it neceſſary to direct their attention, that of providing for their *ſafety* ſeems to be the firſt. The *ſafety* of the people doubtleſs has relation to a great variety of circumſtances and conſiderations, and conſequently affords great latitude to thoſe who wiſh to define it preciſely and comprehenſively.

At preſent I mean only to conſider it as it reſpects ſecurity for the preſervation of peace and tranquility, as well againſt dangers from *foreign arms and influence*, as from dangers of the like kind ariſing from domeſtic cauſes. As the former of theſe comes firſt in order, it is proper it ſhould be the firſt diſcuſſed. Let us therefore proceed to examine whether the people are not right in their opinion, that a cordial Union under an efficient national government, affords them the beſt ſecurity that can be deviſed againſt hoſtilities from abroad.

The number of wars which have happened or will happen in the world, will always be found to be in proportion to the number and weight of the cauſes, whether real or pretended, which provoke or invite them. If this remark be juſt, it becomes uſeful to inquire, whether ſo many juſt cauſes of war are likely to be given by *United America*, as by diſunited America; for if it ſhould turn out that United America will probably give the feweſt, then it will follow that, in this reſpect, the union tends moſt to preſerve the people in a ſtate of peace with other nations.

The juſt cauſes of war for the moſt part ariſe either from violations of treaties, or from direct violence. America has already formed treaties with no leſs than ſix foreign nations, and all of them, except Pruſſia, are maritime, and therefore able to annoy and injure us: She has alſo extenſive commerce with Portugal, Spain and Britain, and with reſpect to the two latter, has in addition the circumſtance of neighbourhood to attend to.

It is of high importance to the peace of America, that ſhe obſerve the laws of nations towards all theſe powers, and to me it appears evident that this will be more perfectly and punctually done by one national government, than it could be either by thirteen ſeparate States, or by three or four diſtinct confederacies.

Becauſe when once an efficient national government is eſtabliſhed, the beſt men in the country will not only conſent to ſerve, but alſo will generally be appointed to manage it, for although town or country, or other contracted influence may place men in State Aſſemblies, or Senates, or courts of juſtice, or executive departments; yet more general and extenſive reputation for talents and other qualifications, will be neceſſary to recommend men to offices under the national government—eſpecially as it will have the wideſt field for choice, and never experience that want of proper perſons which is not uncommon in ſome of the States. Hence it will reſult, that the adminiſtration, the political counſels, and the judicial deciſions of the national government will be more wiſe, ſyſtematical and judicious, than thoſe of individual States, and conſequently more ſatisfactory with reſpect to other nations as well as more ſafe with reſpect to us.

Becauſe under the national government, treaties and articles of treaties as well as the laws of nations, will always be expounded in one ſenſe, and executed in the ſame manner—whereas adjudications on the ſame points and queſtions, in thirteen States, or in three or four confederacies, will not always accord or be conſiſtent; and that as well from the variety of independent Courts and Judges, appointed by different and independent governments, as from the different local laws and intereſts which may affect and influence them. The wiſdom of the Convention in committing ſuch queſtions to the juriſdiction and judgment of Courts appointed by, and reſponſible only to one national government, cannot be too much commended.

Becauſe the proſpect of preſent loſs or advantage, may often tempt the governing party in one or two States, to ſwerve from good faith and juſtice; but thoſe temptations not reaching the other States, and conſequently having little or no influence on the national government, the temptation will be fruitleſs, and good faith and juſtice be preſerved. The caſe of the treaty of peace with Britain, adds great weight weight to this reaſoning.

Becauſe even if the governing party in a State ſhould be diſpoſed to reſiſt ſuch temptations, yet as ſuch temptations may, and commonly do reſult from circumſtances peculiar to the State, and may affect a great number of the inhabitants, the governing party may not always be able, if willing, to prevent the injuſtice mediated, or to puniſh the aggreſſors. But the national Government, not being affected by thoſe local circumſtances, will neither be induced to commit the wrong themſelves, nor want power or inclination to prevent, or puniſh its commiſſion by others.

So far therefore as either deſigned or accidental violation of treaties and of the laws of nations afford juſt cauſes of war, they are leſs to be apprehended under one general government, than under ſeveral leſſer ones, and in that reſpect, the former moſt favor the ſafety of the people.

As to thoſe juſt cauſes of war which proceed from direct and unlawful violence, it appears equally clear to me, that one good national Government affords vaſtly more ſecurity againſt dangers of that ſort, than can be derived from any other quarter.

Becauſe ſuch violences are more frequently cauſed by the paſſions and intereſts of a part than of the whole, of one or

two States than of the Union. Not a ſingle Indian war has yet been occaſioned by aggreſſions of the preſent Fœderal Government, feeble as it is; but there are ſeveral inſtances of Indian hoſtilities having been provoked by the improper conduct of individual States, who either unable or unwilling to reſtrain or puniſh offences, have given occaſion to the ſlaughter of many innocent inhabitants.

The neighbourhood of Spaniſh and Britiſh territories, bordering on ſome States, and not on others, naturally confines the cauſes of quarrel more immediately to the borderers. The bordering States if any, will be thoſe who, under the impulſe of ſudden irritation, and a quick ſenſe of apparent intereſt or injury, will be moſt likely by direct violence, to excite war with thoſe nations; and nothing can ſo effectually obviate that danger as a national Government, whoſe wiſdom and prudence will not be diminiſhed by the paſſions which actuate the parties immediately intereſted.

But not only fewer juſt cauſes of war will be given by the national Government, but it will alſo be more in their power to accommodate and ſettle them amicably. They will be more temperate and cool, and in that reſpect, as well as in others, will be more in capacity to act advifedly than the offending State. The pride of States as well as of men, naturally diſpoſes them to juſtify all their actions, and oppoſes their acknowledging, correcting or repairing their errors and offences. The national Government in ſuch caſes will not be affected by this pride, but will proceed with moderation and candour, to conſider and decide on the means moſt proper to extricate them from the difficulties which threaten them.

Beſides it is well known that acknowledgments, explanations and compenſations are often accepted as ſatisfactory from a ſtrong united nation, which would be rejected as unſatisfactory, if offered by a State or confederacy of little conſideration or power.

In the year 1685, the State of Genoa having offended Louis the XIVth, endeavoured to appeaſe him. He demanded that they ſhould ſend their DOGE or chief magiſtrate, accompanied by four of their Senators to France to aſk his pardon and receive his terms. They were obliged to ſubmit to it for the ſake of peace. Would he on any occaſion either have demanded, or have received the like humiliation from Spain or Britain, or any other powerful nation?

PUBLIUS.

From the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE *of November* 3.

On the running away of the Nineteen Members of Aſſembly from the Houſe, when it was propoſed to call a Convention to conſider the *new ſyſtem of congreſſional government*; and on the apology made by them in their addreſs, &c.

A HUDIBRASTIC.

AWAY from me all jeſts and ſlurs,
On Pennſylvania Senators,
Save thoſe alone, the worthleſs few,
Who from the ſenate houſe withdrew
When was propoſed new government,
For as if demon had been ſent,
To ſtrike them with phrenetic fury,
They ran off headlong hurry ſcurry:
Some ran to cellars, or abſconded
In kitchens, and were there impounded.
'Mongſt theſe there ran a weſtern wight,
Who took the fore way in the flight;
He got a garret by his clambering,
And lay all day in his mind hammering
Eſcape from danger and alarms
Of furious, fiery ſergeant at arms,
Aided by tumultuous rabble,
Who from the gallery ſlipt cable
To take and bring him to the houſe,
While here he lay entrench'd like mouſe.

But now uplifting eye 'midſt barrels,
The caitiff ſpoke: ah me what perils
Environ when the city poſſe,
Draws fiſt enrag'd acroſs the noſe o'ye!
It ſeems to me I yet ſee B---y
Drag out Mac C-lm-nt. (By the Lord Harry,
The wight was right, and alſo Mil-y
Was taken from an out-houſe ſlily,
To conſtitute with him a quorum,
For he it ſeems was unus horum.)
The wight goes on. The caſe is hard,
That I myſelf have this day ſhar'd,
Enough to vex a ſon of Adam,
To be purſu'd by ſuch a ſwad o'em;
'Twas well I took the firſt door open,
Though here I lie pent up in cow pen.

Juſt at that inſtant came the houſe maid
Alarm'd by hearing ſuch ſtrange noiſe made,
Miſtook the thing ſhe ſaw for a robber,
And was afraid he might play hob with her;
She ſcream'd aloud, up came the miſtreſs,
To learn the occaſion of the diſtreſs.
She join'd the ſcream; next came the hoſt,
To ſee if 'twas a rat or ghoſt---
The wight began to claw his breech,
And make apologizing ſpeech.
I am, ſaid he, an aſſembly-man,
Who to the upper ſtory ran---
You are, ſaid hoſt?---by the life of Pharoah,
You are from the wheel-barrow,
Do not I hear the chains rattle,
That uſually are ty'd to cattle?
With that he knock'd him down with a bludgeon,
And drew him from his airy lodging;
And on the lower floor put queſtion,
Has he a party colour'd veſt on?
Or is his head ſhav'd? at this criſis,
Said one examine what his phiz is.
The wight was known, a ſenator,
It was allow'd a curſed blurr.
But now diſtinguiſh'd clear as day-light,
They waſh'd his face and gave him eye-light:
And the domeſtics over-joy'd
Convey'd him to the houſe of Boyd.

Here were conven'd of the nineteen,
Who in the apoſtacy had been,
A dozen or more: ſay ſhall I uſe
Feign'd names, as doth the inventive muſe,
Or in direct expreſſion call
Each by his own name literal?
I chuſe the firſt; then ſay there were,
Two orators of ſpeech more clear,
Could ſcarce tell which of them was worthier;
Grogram the one, Bogram the other.
Grogram ſpoke firſt: ah what avails
This ſtratagem of turning tails?
A houſe is made; the buſineſs done,
Convention will be call'd anon,
This ſyſtem that we ſo much dread,
Will ſoon like cap be pull'd o'er head;
A hanging matter to our wiſhes,
Not giving time to ſay God bleſs us.
So univerſal is the current
We dare not openly make ſtir in't;
But how to meditate ſide blow,
Is what we muſt determine now.
Bogram: one way is left alone,
To keep the thing from going down;
That is, to make a contribution
Of clamour of the conſtitution.
In popular meaſure, when good reaſon
Has come acroſs, and ſtop'd my weazon,
I oft have try'd this laſt reſource,
And found it had a magic force,
To quell objections, and proſtrate
All arguments of ſober weight.
Call conſtitution. Grogram ſpoke now;
I fear my friend this will not do,
The thing is made a ſtalking horſe
So long, that almoſt every nurſe
Knows that it is a puſſy tabby,
To ſtill the populace like baby;
A ſtratagem long us'd in war
Is loſt, becauſe familiar,
Like ſilly boy that oft cries fire,
Is reckoned by the others a liar,
Expedient of novel nature,
In ſtate affairs is always better.
Unleſs ſome other ſcheme is got,
Our projects muſt all go to pot.

Now at this critical non plus,
Our wight aroſe, and argued thus:
Though conſtitution's almoſt done,
There's ſtill ſome picking in the bone,
A new occaſion gives new uſe,
And lets the prejudices looſe,
No writing can be underſtood,
Or read at once by the multitude,
And in obſcurity there's fear;
So, we can get a foot---hold here,
Say that this novel government
Is form'd by them, with an intent
To eat up the offices of the ſtate,
And make each one of themſelves great.
That under this outrageous ſyſtem
No man alive will dare ſay peas to them,
That ſoldiers arm'd with battle axes,
Henceforward will collect the taxes;
That the convention in great fury
Have taken away the trial by jury;
That liberty of the preſs is gone,
We ſhall be hang'd each mother's ſon;
Say Lord knows what, as comes in head,
Pretences for a ſcare crow made:
Tell them that Maſon, of Virginia,
And Randolph ſhun'd the ignominy
Of putting hand to the ſtate paper,
And Eldridge Gerry made a caper
The other way: ſay this and more t' em,
And leave reſult of it to fortune,
Or, in the words of better ſenſe,
To good diſcretion and Providence.

Juſt at this moment came a writer,
Had drawn up all theſe paragraphs better;
It was in ſhape of an addreſs,
In ſubſtance neither more nor leſs
Than an apology worth making,
For their diſorderly HOUSE-BREAKING---
Accoſting them; ſaid he, my maſters,
Here is the ſovereign of all plaiſters
For your deſertion from the ſenate,
Coſt me a good deal of pains to pen it;
The addreſs was read; it was approved;
All made their marks to it as behoved;
The writer thank'd; nor could do leſs;
They hurry'd it away to the preſs.

(To be continued.)

BOSTON, November 8.

It has been frequently remarked, obſerves a correſpondent, that it ſeems to have been reſerved to the people of this country, by their conduct and example, to decide the important queſtion, whether ſocieties of men are really capable or not, of eſtabliſhing good government from reflection and choice, or whether they are for ever deſtined to depend, for their political conſtitutions, on accident and force? If there be any truth in the remark, the criſis at which we are arrived may with propriety be regarded as the æra in which that deciſion is to be made; and a wrong election of the part we ſhall act, may, in this view, deſerve to be conſidered as the general misfortune of mankind.

PROVIDENCE, November 1.

Recent advices from New-York ſay, that the fœderal conſtitution will be received in that ſtate by a large majority---ſcarcely any perſons appearing againſt it, except a few in the city of New-York.---The county of Albany almoſt to a man, and nearly all the other back counties, are in favor of it.

"From preſent appearances, ſays a correſpondent, there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe the new federal conſtitu- will be adopted by every ſtate in the union, unleſs *this ſtate* ſhould diſſent---In *that* caſe *we* ſhall be in a hopeful ſituation---Without an ally, ſurrounded by jealous neighbours, and our credit (in caſe we ſhould undertake to fight the world) not in the moſt proſperous ſituation."

NEWPORT November 8.

Extract of a letter from Charleſton, South-Carolina, October 6, 1787.

"The grand ſecret is out and we have the new ſyſtem laid open for the examination of the public---In general I am much pleaſed to find it approved of----The ſentiments of our country party we have not yet heard, but in town flatter ourſelves it will meet the hearty approbation of the aſſembly.

"The Georgians have got into a hobble with the Indians, and for the firſt time I believe ſuch a thing has ever been known, the Indians fought in a fair open field an equal number of whites and made them retreat too with conſiderable loſs: each party had 150 and General Clarke, of Georgia, is wounded. The Indians would have killed every one, but they thought Clarke had a body of reſerve, and retreated to lead them into an ambuſcade."

NEW-YORK, November 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia, to his friend in this city, dated the 18th of October, 1787.

"The Savannah and Auguſta Gazettes will give you the ſtory of the Indian war. What is preciſely the ſtate of facts, it is difficult from the preſent information to determine. The ſecret, dark, and bloody attack of Indians is commonly ſo coloured by the fright it occaſions, that it is difficult to know the truth even from the perſons who were preſent. Their accounts will be ſo different, that in a few days they circulate as ſo many ſeparate and diſtinct attacks. The four or five which you ſee mentioned in September, all originate from the killing and ſcalping the boy and girl on the 17th ult. in the county of Waſhington.

"The firſt queſtion is, what was the cauſe that ſet them in motion at this time? I find it very induſtriouſly circulated by thoſe who wiſh to give a bad complexion to every thing that concerns our government, that it originates from the cruel and abuſive policy of the ſtate towards them. I have too much confidence in your candor and good ſenſe to believe you capable of harbouring ſuch public ſlander, without enquiring into the information. If you will give yourſelf the trouble of examining the different laws and regulations of this ſtate on thoſe ſubjects, you will find them in general dictated by a very juſt and liberal policy towards them, and that meaſures have been invariably purſued to prevent, as far as poſſible, all encroachments on the Indian rights. I wiſh there may not be greater grounds of charge againſt the United States in their treatment of the Indians north weſt of the Ohio.

"The half-bred M'Gillivray, the natural ſon of a former inhabitant of this ſtate, by an Indian woman, has been attempting, for this year paſt, to intrigate the Upper Creeks to lay claim to part of the three frontier counties of this ſtate, which are two or three hundred miles diſtant from their towns, and never were their hunting grounds. Theſe lands were purchaſed, principally, and a great part of them granted out by Gov. Wright, previous to the late war. This was acknowledged and complered, as a condition of the peace made with them at the cloſe of the war, in which they had continually borne arms againſt the ſtate. The Indians appeared in general well ſatisfied; I have myſelf ſeen them at treaties, in large collections of the principal men of their nation, at different times for two years afterwards, mark out the eſtabliſhed boundary line of our frontier counties, which they appeared in general to acknowledge as the boundary between us and them, and I never heard or knew of any objection to it during that time. M'Gillivray has certainly been uſing his utmoſt endeavours for ſome time paſt to excite uneaſineſs among them. I have reaſon to believe he is connected with ſome individuals within theſe ſtates, and that if he can ſucceed in puſhing our inhabitants back to the river Ogechee, as he ſays, which will leave our ſtate to be in breadth but about thirty miles, he has already ſecured to himſelf the Indians claim, and thus a tract of country, which is now the property and ſupport of not leſs than a thouſand families, will belong ſolely to himſelf and his aſſociates; my opinion of him is, that his deſigns are wicked and unwarrantable, and that the peace and happineſs of the Indians is not at all the object.

"The Indians have appeared in general to be very indifferent to his meaſures; probably ſome ſmall ſcalping parties may have come under his influence I am not certain that our preſent diſturbances ariſe from any other cauſe than that which has been ſo long known, and ſo often deplored in every part of America, the impoſſibility of controuling the crimes and paſſions of Indians, or of the rude and unmanageable inhabitants of a frontier. The party that killed the young man in Green county, in the month of May, appear to have done it for the ſake of ſtealing the negro who was with him, and that they might eſcape without being purſued. The neighbours and relations of the young man, purſuing the track of the villains, in the heat of their rage, unfortunately fell upon a hunting party of Indians who were not concerned in the miſchief, and ſlaughtered a great part of them. This may have been the ſole cauſe of all that has yet happened.

"Revenge, the ſtrong paſſion of ſavage nature, is now ſo much enkindled, that large parties are in motion on both ſides. I am not without my fears that the lower towns of the Indians have by this time been attacked and probably deſtroyed, which muſt inevitably bring on a very general Indian war.

"How to prevent ſuch miſchief, is a queſtion in which humanity is greatly intereſted. Mere laws and puniſhments, in their ordinary adminiſtration in civil ſociety, prove entirely ineffectual to the controul of ſuch mad and lawleſs ſubjects. Let it be tried in every form, and I ſcarcely think there are any proper meaſures of that ſort which we have not tried, even to ſevere corporal puniſhment, it will be found on trial, that a conſtant military force, and that only, can keep peace on the frontiers. Theſe diſturbances are commonly brought on by a few individuals; a ſmall well appointed guard would be entirely ſufficient to over-awe them on both ſides. This meaſure has long been in contemplation, and at this time I think the peace, policy and reputation of the ſtate, renders it indiſpenſably neceſſary."

PITTSBURGH, November 3.

On Saturday laſt the party of volunteers which went in purſuit of the Indians returned without having come up with them; they had got two days march a-head. At the Salt Licks the Indians attacked Capt. Robins, who, with a few men, and a quantity of goods, was proceeding to the Moravian towns. The party was ſleeping in a ſmall hut built by Mr. David Duncan, and one of them having occaſion to go out in the night, was ſtruck on the head with a tomahawk, this alarmed the reſt, who immediately got up, and after firing a few ſhots, diſperſed the Indians, and returned to this town. The wounded man is in a fair way of recovering.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21.

We have the pleaſure of informing the public, that two thirds of the members returned to the Convention of this ſtate are fœderaliſts, and it is expected that the whole of them will become fœderal, as ſoon as they hear the objections to the government removed by the gentlemen who have ſtudied it attentively.

We hear that his Excellency General WASHINGTON has conſented to repreſent the county of Fairfax, in Virginia, in the ſtate convention of that commonwealth, which is to take into conſideration the new fœderal government.

It is currently reported that there are only two men in Virginia, who are not in *debt*, to be found among the enemies of the fœderal conſtitution. Debtors, Speculators in paper, and State demagogues act conſiſtently in oppoſing it. It will reduce them to a *level* with their fellow citizens, and prevent their thriving any longer by the diſtreſſes of their country.

The late numerous applications for offices in this city produced the following curious advertiſement a few days ago, at the door of a public houſe.—"GENTEEL LODGINGS for Office-hunters to be had near the State-houſe, where they may conveniently wait for the ſittings and ri-

sings of the Supreme Executive Council.—PRINTED LISTS furnished, *gratis*, of the names of the members of the Executive Council, with an exact account of the houses in which they lodge, and of the persons who have most influence over their votes.

It is to be wished (says a correspondent) that our Assembly would attend to the 36th section of the constitution of the state, which contains the following paragraph.—— "As every freeman, to preserve his independence (if without a sufficient estate) ought to have some profession, calling, trade, or farm, whereby he may honestly subsist, there can be no necessity for, nor no use in, establishing offices of profit, the usual effects of which are—*dependence* and *servility* unbecoming freemen in the expectants—*faction, contention, corruption* and *disorder* among the people;—and whenever, through *increase of fees* or otherwise, an office becomes so profitable as to occasion *many* to apply for it, the profits of it ought to be *lessened* by the legislature.

Extract of a letter from Wilmington, Nov. 17.

"R-----d H---y L-e passed through this town a few days ago, on his way to Virginia. He spent a whole evening in reading his Cincinnatusses, and in abusing Mr. Wilson and the new government, to a group of school-boys and hostlers, who have since made themselves very merry at his expence. Various reasons are given for the weak part he is acting in this business, but the most probable one is, that it arises from envy of the fame of General Washington, and the dread he entertains of seeing that good man placed in the President's chair of the United States."

A correspondent informs us, that a certain heavy-moulded Physician talks loudly of *Shipping*, from a neighbouring port, a quantity of Bayonets, for the laudable purpose of opposing the new Constitution in this state.

Extract of a letter from Rhode-Island, dated the 7th instant.

"By the papers now forwarded, you may form some idea of the politics of this state. From the proceedings of our Legislature last week, you may reasonably conclude that *our rulers* have not yet compleated their diabolical Schemes. How far they mean to carry their vile plans, time alone must make known. A viler and more abandoned sett of beings never disgraced any Legislative, Judicial or Executive Authorities since the Fall of Adam. Every *conscientious* and *honest* man in our devoted republic is employed in contemplating with admiration, and devoutly wishing for the *speedy* adoption of the NEW CONSTITUTION, tho' their fears are occasionally on the alarm from the ill-founded suggestions of a G-r-y, and the more sly insinuations of *your* SIXTEEN seceding members; performances too well adapted to blow up the flame of disunion, and to imbitter the minds of the people against all *good* and *virtuous government*. Such men, I am sorry to find, you have in Pennsylvania. Were we favored with a *civil constitution* immediately from Heaven, I have no doubt but that THEY, with our abandoned *leaders*, would enter their objections. God grant that there may be wisdom and goodness enough still found among the *majority* to adopt, without hesitation, what a WASHINGTON, a FRANKLIN, a MADISON, &c. so warmly recommend. Without this adoption, a civil war, I am afraid, will take place. This *must* arise from the present confusion of our different state governments.---The proceedings of the *Baptist* Association, lately convened at New-York, are highly approved here. Their brethren throughout the eastern states are also highly federal. May all other christian denominations evidence the same zeal, in cordially recommending and fervently espousing a *firm, vigorous* and *well-established* government, so admirably calculated for the preservation of our dear-bought liberty, CIVIL and RELIGIOUS."

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Amsterdam to his friend in New-York, dated September 18, 1787.

"The consternation reigning throughout this city, and our present alarming situation, prevent me from giving you so circumstantial an account as I wish to do. Certainly you never thought that our contests would ever have been so serious. In a few days our fate will be decided. A formidable army of 30,000 Prussian troops, provided with a compleat park of artillery, spreading a terrible panic through the whole country, is now within our territories, and is rapidly advancing towards this city. On receiving this dreadful news, our city gates were shut, and all the bridges drawn up, so that it is at present impossible for any person to leave the place or to enter it. God knows what will become of us; in his power alone will it be to avert the impending calamities. How many families, exposed to the utmost danger, would now be glad to repair to America, and there enjoy peace and real liberty, were the extream distance between us not so very discouraging; for in case our Patriots should be compelled to submit, we are determined to leave this our native country."

It appears from a report delivered by the comptroller to the committee of ways and means, that the late lottery has not produced more than 1700l which sum the General Assembly, on Wednesday last, resolved to authorise the Executive Council to apply to the improvement of the western roads, and the navigation of the Schuylkill, agreeably to the appropriation of the lottery act.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Saturday, November 17th, 1787, A. M.

The committee of accounts made a final report, that they had at different times, during the present session, received from David Rittenhouse, Esquire, the following bills of credit, emitted by act of General Assembly, passed the fixteenth day of March, 1785, viz.

7295 bills of	20*s.* each	£. 7295
9000 do of	15*s.* do	6750
6000 do of	10*s.* do	3000
6600 do of	5*s.* do	1650
4800 do of	2*s*6. do	600
4800 do of	1*s*6. do	360
6800 do of	9*d.* do	255
7200 do of	3*d.* do	90
		£. 20,000.

All which they have examined, counted and burnt according to law.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the *manufacturing* fund of the Pennsylvania Society for the encouragement of manufactures and the useful arts, at the University, on Thursday evening, the 15th instant, in pursuance of public notice.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the subscriptions to the *manufacturing* fund, be receivable either in the present paper currency of Pennsylvania, or in specie, at the option of the subscribers.

Resolved, That the manufacturing committee be empowered to employ such person or persons as they shall think proper, and on such terms as may be agreed upon by them, to collect those shares that have been already subscribed, or which may be hereafter subscribed to the manufacturing fund; and that the same, when so collected, be paid into the hands of the treasurer.

W. BARTON, Secretary.

The Honorable the Supreme Executive Council having been pleased to appoint the subscriber

Auctioneer for the city of *Philadelphia*,

HE begs leave to inform the Public, that he intends to carry on the business of Auctioneer, at the Store in Front-street lately occupied by *Arthur St. Clair & Co.* where he is now ready to receive GOODS for PUBLIC SALE; and assures those who may be pleased to employ him, of his utmost attention to their interest, and punctuality of payment.

The stated days of sale for Dry Goods at said store are *Tuesdays* and *Thursdays*, and Furniture on *Wednesdays*, from 9 till 12 o'clock.

John Patton, Auctioneer.

November 19, 1787.

IN pursuance of instructions from the honorable the Supreme Executive Council of this commonwealth, and agreeable to an act of the legislature of the same, entituled "An act for directing the sale of such of the city lots as remain the property of the state," &c. On Wednesday, the 28th day of November instant, will be exposed to public sale, at the Old Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, the sales to commence at 11 o'clock of that day, FORTY CITY LOTS, situate between Sixth and Eighth-streets from Delaware, and on the south side of Lombard-street, numbered in the plan from 2236 to 2275 inclusive.

The purchase money will be payable in specie, bills of credit of this state of the last emission, funded certificates, upon which the interest is by law made receivable at the state treasury, and depreciation certificates, funded or unfunded, and the interest due on said certificates till the time of payment will be allowed.

The purchase money to be paid within 30 days after sale, or the premises again to revert to the state, and the bidder to sustain any loss which may arise on a second sale.

A Plan of the said Lots may be seen at the Coffee-house aforesaid.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G.

Receiver-General's Office, Nov. 13, 1787.

AGREEABLY to a resolution of the acting committee, passed on the evening of the 13th instant, public notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of the city and liberties, that in pursuance of the humane design of the "Society for alleviating the Miseries of Prisons," suitable apartments are provided in the Workhouse in this city, and a proper person engaged at all times to superintend the reception of potatoes, turnips, bread, ship biscuit, soup and other provisions, as benevolent donations from those generous characters who wish in part to lessen the miseries of their fellow-creatures; as such they will thankfully be received, and, under the immediate care of the acting committee, administered to persons in confinement, who are in pressing want of the same.

JOHN OLDDEN, Secretary to the Acting Committee, who at present consist of---

WILLIAM ROGERS,	JOHN KAIGHN,
FRANCIS BAILEY,	JOHN MORRISON,
JEREMIAH FISHER,	BENJAMIN THAW.

Philad. Nov. 13, 1787.

The several Printers will please to give the foregoing, successively, a place in their useful Papers.

For PUBLIC SALE,

On Thursday, the 27th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises,

TWO valuable Plantations in Montgomery county, and township of Norriton, viz. No. 1, containing 181 acres, whereon William Bull, late deceased, lived. There are on the premises a large commodious Stone Dwelling House and Kitchen, a large Stone Barn, with convenient stabling, and other necessary out-houses, a Stone Spring-House over a never failing spring near the door, a large bearing orchard of excellent fruit, near twenty acres of meadow, the greatest part of which is watered, a considerable quantity more may be made with the advantage of the water, and a large portion of wood-land; the plough-land is of a good quality, and under good fence. This plantation lies near the Reading road, two miles from Norristown, and 20 from Philadelphia. No. 2, containing 137 acres of good land, adjoining the river Schuylkill, and near the above place. There is on this place a log house and barn; the plough land is good, near 80 acres of excellent wood-land, with the advantage of water to make a large quantity of meadow, three acres of which is already made. This place has the advantage of a shad fishery, supposed superior to any on the Schuylkill for many miles. Any person inclining to purchase before the day of sale may know the terms, by applying to the executors, HENRY PAWLING, jun. living near the lands, or JAMES LITTLE, at Hackets town, East Jersey.

Norriton, November 12, 1787. ¶

FOR SALE.

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL, situate in Upper Merion township and county of Montgomery, both on a never failing stream of water, within half a mile of the Gulph mill, the dam and banks are well secured. The Grist mill is double geared, has one pair of French burrs and one pair of country stones, three boulting chests, two of the boulting cloths new, being put on within these three months, is in good repair and fitted for making superfine flour, in a good neighbourhood for getting wheat, as well as procuring what may come down Schuylkill, being but half a mile from it. The Saw-mill is in good order, almost new, and may be worked to profit.

Appertaining thereto are about 24 acres of land, consisting of two apple orchards of grafted fruit, one of 100, the other of 150 trees, 8 or 9 acres of excellent meadow, a garden pailed in, and 4 or 5 acres of woodland. On this plantation are a dwelling-house, a stone barn 30 by 40 feet, shingled with cedar and fitted with mows, will conveniently stable 6 cows and 8 horses, has a good threshing floor and will hold near 20 tons of hay. There are likewise a stone cave, with a smoak-house at top and a cooper's shop. For terms of sale, apply to THOMAS KINSEY, on the premises, or to SAMUEL ROBESON, in Vine near Front-street. †

N. B. If the mills, &c. are not sold before the 20th of January next, they will be let.

MARGARET TROTTER,

BEGS leave to inform her friends and customers, that she has removed into Front-street, between Race and Vine-streets, and nearly opposite to WILLIAM RUSH, Esquire, where she continues to sell the following sorts of pickles, viz. WALNUTS, PEACHES, MANGOES, CUCUMBERS, PEPPERS, KETCHUP, preserved QUINCES, and BITTERS, also the best pickling VINEGAR. §

A ROBBERY was committed on the night of the 19th November, 1787, between 8 and 9 o'clock, near the 8 mile stone on Lancaster road, by two men, who seized my bridle and demanded my money, or they would shoot me, and presented a pistol to my breast; they took two dollars and my watch, engraved on the plate J. Shields, No. 1960, had a steel chain, double links, steel key and seal. One had a blue sailor's jacket and round hat, appeared to be about 5 feet 8 inches high, the other a slim tall man, with a brown surtout coat, and no shoes. Whoever takes up said robbers, so as they may be brought to justice, shall receive TWELVE DOLLARS reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the watch, paid by me, living near the sign of the Waggon, in the forks of Brandywine.

¶ JAMES DENNY.

THE Partnership of *Whelen* and *Aston* having dissolved the 16th of October last, all persons who are indebted to them are earnestly requested to pay the same to either of the late partners, and those who have any demands to apply for settlement.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the merchants Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at six o'clock in the evening, the following Messuages, Lots of Ground, and Ground-rents, situate, lying and being in the Northern Liberty township, and county of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1. A certain Brick Messuge and Lot or Piece of Ground, lying on the north side of Brown-street, and on the west side of Second-street, containing in breadth on Second-street 100 feet, and in length or depth 209 feet and six inches; bounded northward with ground now or late of John Eshenback, eastward with Second-street, southward with Brown-street, and westward with St. John-street.

No. 2. A certain yearly rent charge of 68 dollars and twelve ninetieths of a dollar, issuing and payable out of a certain lot or piece of ground, situate, lying and being at Campington, in the Northern Liberties aforesaid, containing 73 feet and 6 inches front on Second-street, 209 feet front on Coates's-street, and 60 feet and six inches front on St. John's-street; bounded eastward by Second, westward by St. John's-street, north by ------- and south by Coates's-street. There is on said lot a large new brick building, known by the name of "The Second Presbyterian Church," or Meeting-house.

No. 3. One other yearly rent charge of twelve pounds and ten shillings, issuing and payable out of a lot of ground, situate on the east side of Third-street continued northward beyond the said city, containing in breadth on said street 100 feet, and in depth 230 feet; bounded westward by said Third-street, northward by ground of Philip Stover, eastward by a forty feet street, extending from Brown street to Poplar-lane, and southward by Brown-street. On said Lot is erected a two story brick house, a brick kitchen, and three well finished frame messuages, each two stories high. Taken in execution as part of the real estate of William Coates, Esq; and to be sold by

JOSEPH COWPERTWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10, 1787.

Public Sale of Bankrupt's Estates.

At the OLD COFFEE-HOUSE, on Wednesday, the 5th of December next, at 6 o'clock in the evening,

Will be Sold to the highest Bidder,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY,

Belonging to the Estate of JOHN MEYER, a Bankrupt.

No. 1. FIVE Lots of Ground, 60 feet front by 180 feet deep each, with two acres of meadow adjoining; situate in the town of Hamburgh, Berks county, and 16 miles above Reading, on the Sunbury road. There is erected on these lots a very large two story frame dwelling-house almost new, with 5 rooms on the first floor and 6 on the second, an excellent cellar, a new kitchen, stone spring-house, with a never failing spring of good water, a large new stable and shed for twelve horses; is well situated for a store and tavern, and has been occupied as such for several years past.

No. 2. Six adjoining Lots in the said town of Hamburgh, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep each, on which are erected one story frame dwelling-house almost new, with a cellar underneath, a small barn, and enclosed with a new post and rail fence. Subject to a ground-rent of 7*s*6 per annum each lot.

No. 3. One Lot in ditto, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep; on which there is a neat new frame dwelling-house; subject to 7*s*6 per annum.

No 4. One Lot in ditto, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep, with an out-lot adjoining, containing three fourths of an acre; on which is a new frame smith shop; subject to 7*s*6 per annum.

No. 5. Three Lots in ditto, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep, used as meadow-ground, and enclosed with a good post and rail fence; subject to 7*s*6 per annum, each lot.

No. 6. One Lot in ditto, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep; subject to 7*s*6 per annum.

No. 7. Three-fourths of an acre of meadow-ground, enclosed with a good fence.

No. 8. Twenty-one Out-lots adjoining, of half an acre each, enclosed with a good fence.

No. 9. Four hundred and sixty-five acres of unimproved land, in Brunswick township, and county aforesaid, 30 miles above Reading, and fronts 100 perches on the river Schuylkill, distant only half a mile from Mr. George Meyer's grist-mill, and within three miles of a saw-mill.

A patent for this tract will be obtained in the name of, and delivered the purchaser, free from expence.---Plans of the foregoing property may be seen at the time of sale, when attendance will be given and any further information required, by

CASPER SINGER,
CHARLES SHOEMAKER,
PETER ASTON, and
ROBERT RALSTON,
} Assignees, &c.

Philadelphia, November 12, 1787.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said John Meyer, a bankrupt, are required to make payment to either of the Assignees, before the first day of January next; after which time suits will be immediately commenced for the recovery of all debts.

THE subscribers, Assignees of the estate of JOSEPH DEAN, a Bankrupt, call on all persons indebted to the said estate, by bond, note, or otherwise, to make payment of their respective debts to either of the assignees, on or before the first day of January next; immediately after which time suits will be commenced for the recovery of all debts that shall not be then paid.

JOHN WHARTON,
JEREMIAH WARDER,
ROBERT RALSTON.

Philad. Nov. 17.
c t f

WAS FOUND, on or about the 25th ult. near the Spring-house tavern, Gwynedd township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania: a Red Leather POCKET BOOK, containing several letters and other valuable papers, with a small sum of money. The owner applying to the subscriber, living near the place aforesaid, proving property and paying charges, may have it again. §

Nov. 13, 1787. SIMON FREESE.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Friday, the 30th of this instant, November, on the premises, at two o'clock in afternoon, a certain Tract of Land, situate in Plumstead township; containing about 17 acres and 115 perches; bounded by lands of Christian Overholt, Matthew Day, Edward Good, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Jacob Glauss, and to be sold by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esqrs. Trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Monday, the 3d of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain Messuage and Tract of Land, situate in Bedminster township; containing about 75 acres, one quarter, and 30 perches, be the same more or less; bounded by lands late of Lawrence Growden, Enoch Flowers, Stophel Ongonys, Henry Kepers, William Darroch, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Robinson, and to be sold by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Wednesday, the 5th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain Messuage and Tract of Land, situate in Milford township, bounded by lands of John Edwards, junior, Abraham Shelly, Jacob Shelly, and others; containing about 50 acres. Taken in execution as the property of John Edwards, and to be sold by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esqrs. Trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Friday, the 14th day of December next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract or parcel of Land, situate in Bensalem township, bounded by lands of Nicholas Vansandt, land now or late of Patrick Duncan, Edmund Duncan, William Duncan, and others, containing 70 acres and 70 perches. Taken in execution as the property of Nathaniel Vansandt, and to be sold by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esqrs. Trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 15th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain plantation and tract of land, situate in Pennsbury manor, Falls township; bounded by the Bristol road, &c. containing 54 acres, one quarter and twelve perches. Taken in execution as the property of David Scott and Robert Scott, and to be sold, by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esqrs. Trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Friday, the 28th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain plantation or tract of land, situate partly in Solebury and partly in Plumstead townships; bounded by lands of John Carey, Thomas Smith, Joseph Beans, and others; containing 45 acres and 64 perches:----And also seven full equal and undivided eleventh parts of and in a certain other piece or parcel of land, situate in Solebury township, aforesaid; being part of a tract of land called the Mine Tract; bounded by land of Jonathan Pickering, John Carey, George Wall, and others; containing 38 acres and three quarters, be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the property of Jonas Ingham, and to be sold, by

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, Trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Saturday, the first of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement and tract of land, situate in Plumsted township, bounded by lands of John Means, James Fairies, Richard Wells, William Hart, William Bowman, Adam Tinsman, and others, containing 118 acres and 119 perches and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of John Foreman, and to be sold by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esquire, sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Saturday, the first of December next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land, situate in Plumsted township, bounded by lands of Alexander Wilson, William Hart, and others, containing 100 acres. Taken in execution as the property of William Chilcott, and to be sold by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 18th day of December next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in the township of Nockamixon, bounded by lands of Richard London, Samuel Morris and Company's land, and lands late of John Chapman, Arthur Erwin, John Hitts, and others; containing 225 acres and 61 perches, and allowance. Taken in execution as the property of Christopher Sigafous, and to be sold, by ¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 19th of December next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract of Land, situate in the township of Haycock, bounded by lands of John Fry, Stephen Ackerman, Jacob Shock, Felty Nicholas, and others, containing 150 acres and 26 perches, and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of William Deil, and to be sold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff. ¶

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, in Frankford, last night, a chestnut sorrel mare, with a small blaze in her face, she is between 13 and 14 hands high, and 10 years old, trots and paces. Whoever secures the thief and mare, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, or four Dollars for the mare only, with reasonable charges.

10th Month 19th, 1787. † HENRY PAUL.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 20th of December next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract of Land, situate in or near the township of Springfield, bounded by lands of Philip Man, Henry Clime, and others, containing 137 acres and 152 perches, and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of William Albert, and to be sold, by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 21st of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, A certain tract of Land, situate in the township of Springfield, bounded by lands of William Deil, land late of Josiah Brian, Simon Peter Gairess, and others; containing 51 acres and 101 perches. Taken in execution as the property of David Gehrig, and to be sold, by

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 22d of December next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract or Piece of Land, situate in the township of Rockhill, bounded by lands of Felix Bruners, William Haycock, Michael Bliler, Joseph Rawlings, Jacob Smith, John Roberts and Richard Roberts, containing 139 acres and an half of land, be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hartzell, and to be sold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff. ¶

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 26th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, A certain Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in the township of Southampton, bounded by lands of Peter Groom and others, and by the county line, containing 50 acres, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Groom, and to be sold, by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A VALUABLE FARM, containing about 200 acres, situate in Nether-Providence township, Chester county, and state of Pennsylvania, within two miles of Chester and 14 from Philadelphia, having thereon a good two story stone dwelling-house, frame kitchen and frame barn, a stone milk-house and grahery over it, on an excellent spring of water, within three poles of the dwelling-house, an apple orchard consisting of about 200 bearing trees, besides a number of pear, peach, quince and cherry trees, 20 acres of meadow made and more may be made, with a sufficient quantity of timber for the whole tract.

There is also on said farm, an excellent freestone quarry, whence stone have been carried to the bettering-house and a number of others in Philadelphia and elsewhere. The arable land is of an excellent quality, the fields well watered, and the whole farm under good fence, For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises, who will shew the land, and make the payments easy. § ISAAC WEAVER.

November 2, 1787.

WAS stolen from the subscriber, on Tuesday night last, being the 30th of last month, a brown GELDING, about 14 hands high, 4 years old last spring, has not been docked, has neither brand nor ear mark, is a little cat hammed, hath a small white on the inside of one of his thighs occasioned by a hurt when he was a colt, shod before, a natural trotter and canters well, has a good carriage and high courage, had a little piece broke off one of his teeth in the upper jaw, hath a middling thick mane which hangs to the off side, is hollow eyed. Whoever will apprehend the thief, and secure said horse so that the owner mey get him again, and the thief brought to conviction, shall receive SIX SILVER DOLLARS for horse and thief, or THREE DOLLARS for the horse only, paid by me, now living at Mr. Robert Elliot's, on the Gulph road, near the Gulph mill, in Lower Merion, Montgomery county.

November 5, 1787. § WILLIAM NOBLIT.

TO BE SOLD,

(In a good stand for a STORE, or other public business)

A SMALL Plantation of fertile good land, consisting of about 40 acres, lying on the main road leading from Mountholly to Haddonfield, Philadelphia, &c. on which are erected two dwelling-houses, one of which is two stories high, and four rooms on a floor, the other two stories high and three rooms on a floor, a large stone smoke-house, a large hay house with a number of stalls for horses, and other out houses; on it is an apple orchard of the best kind of fruit, about 26 acres of the land is cleared, of which five acres are good meadow, and more may be made, and about eight acres of good timber swamp; the place is chiefly under good cedar fence. Near to the above is other land with which the purchaser may, if he chuses, be accommodated. For further particulars enquire of JOHN KAIGHN, merchant, in Philadelphia, or of the subscriber, living near the premises. NOAH HAINES.

Township of Evesham, County of Burlington, West Jersey, Tenth Month 20, 1787.

JOHN SHIELDS,

In Second-street, the sixth door below Chesnut-street, (the store formerly occupied by Mrs. Devine) hath imported in the JOHN, Captain Huxley, &c.

A variety of GOODS, suitable to the Season,

Which are now opening, and will be sold low for Cash or a short Credit.

And among them are the following Articles:

LOW priced Indian blanketing, coatings and naps,
Spotted swanskins and ermines,
A variety of Scotch knit and other hosiery,
Blue and white baizes, white and other flannels,
Velverets, velvets and denims,
Corduroys, elliots, queens, Congress and kings cords,
Coloured threads, scarse twist, bindings and galloons,
Fustians, beavers, spotted and figured velvets,
Irish linens and checks of all widths,
A variety of cutlery, buckles, and buttons,
Felt hats by the case or dozen,
Mens stocking breeches pieces, black and coloured, &c.
A compleat assortment of the newest fashioned metal buttons, as usual.

*** That compleat retail shop, with the house, at the north-east corner of Second and Chesnut-streets, to be Let, and may be entered on immediately.

This DAY is PUBLISHED,---Price 6*s.*

AND SOLD BY

YOUNG & M'CULLOCH,

At the corner of Second and Chesnut-streets,

An AMERICAN Selection of

Lessons in *Reading* and *Speaking.*

Calculated to improve the *minds* and refine the *taste* of YOUTH. And also to instruct them in the *Geography, History,* and *Politics* of the *United States.* To which is prefixed, *Rules in Elocution,* and *Directions* for expressing the principal *Passions* of the Mind. Being the Third Part of a Grammatical Institute of the English language.

By NOAH WEBSTER, jun. Esq.

The third edition, greatly enlarged.

Begin with the Infant in his Cradle: Let the first word he lisps be Washington. MIRABEAU.

Also, Just Published, by the same Author,

A plain and comprehensive ENGLISH GRAMMAR. *Price* 2*s*6*d.*

The AMERICAN SPELLING BOOK, *Containing an easy standard of pronounciation: Price* 1*s*6*d.*

The *New England* PRIMER, improved agreeable to the above plan. *Prices* 4*d.* and 6*d.*

At said Store are to be had, a large and general assortment of English and Latin school books, books of entertainment and instruction for children, selected from Newberry, &c. neatly bound and gilt.

ALL AMERICAN EDITIONS.

Large allowance made, when taken by the quantity. 6w

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of David Schaffer, senior, deceased,

A Certain Plantation and tract of land in Bensalem township, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, late the property of Joseph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David Germon. There is a good Frame Dwelling-house erected on the premises, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a considerable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, so as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is also a valuable fishery belonging to the same. For further particulars apply to David Germon, on the premises, to the Widow Schaffer, or John Schaffer, in the city of Philadelphia. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms made easy by the subscribers,

CATHARINE SCHAFFER, Executrix,
3m CHRISTOPHER KUCHER, } Executors.
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, }

For SALE, by

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his STORE in Arch-street, four doors below the corner of Second-street,

ENGLISH sheet iron 16, 20 and 24 inches broad, best double FF gunpowder in quarter casks, a large assortment of sheet brass and brass wire, black sattins and pelongs, silk and linen handkerchiefs, German scythes, straw knives and whetstones, boxes of quart and pint glass tumblers, superfine moreens, corduroys, Leghorn hats, calimancoes, boxes of Dresden tea cups and saucers, temple spectacles, pewter table and tea spoons, shoe buckles, sleeve buttons, pins, needles, double screw gimblets, Dutch looking glasses, metal buttons, shoemakers knives, dotted awl blades, shoe tacks, curtain rings, watch chrystals, fusee chains and pendants, brown hempen thread for manufacturers, bar iron by the ton, &c. &c.

N. B. He has to LET, a very large, commodious, Brick STORE, situate in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets, suitable for a wholesale grocer, dry good merchant, or for a vendue store. October 16. 2 m.

WILLIAM SANSOM,

HAS for Sale, at his STORE on the east side of Second-street, three doors below Arch-street, and nearly opposite the George Tavern,---A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the season, part of which are just opened, and will be disposed of upon reasonable terms.----Likewise

Red Lead, Silver Watches, Window-glass, and Sixpenny Nails. 6 w.

Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.

M. NORTON, and Co.

CONTINUE to manufacture Mustard and Chocolate, as formerly done by the late W. Norton and Co. and have for sale, at their store, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets; where is wanted a quantity of good Mustard Seed, for which they give Thirty-two Shillings per Bushel, and in proportion for smaller quantities, hope it may claim the attention of those who have it in their power and wish to promote American manufactories, to cultivate a small part of their ground for this seed, which sown in the fall on land of a proper tilth, probably would be an advantageous crop, and, where it grows spontaneously, the price alone may be a sufficient inducement to gather it in season. e w 3 m.

Just Imported, by the Pigou, Harmony *and* John,

And for SALE on REASONABLE TERMS by

William & John Sitgreaves,

At their STORE in Front, below Chesnut-street,

KENDAL cottons, rose and duffil blankets, rugs and coverlids, coatings and bearskins, halfthicks, plains and fearnoughts, low priced broadcloths, baize, flannels, linceys and swanskins, moreens, calimancoes, jeans and durants, shalloons & camblets, plain and corded wildbores, cotton and worsted sattinets, hair and worsted plush, plain and printed velvets, corduroys, elliot cords, royal ribs, thicksets & honeycombs, striped & check cotton furniture, bed bunts and ticking, Russia sheeting, drilling and ravens duck, Irish & Scotch linens, German dowlas, brown hollands, turkey stripe, silk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all kinds, printed cottons and calicoes, cotton, worsted and yarn hose, cambricks and clear lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, cyprus & net gauze, Manchester gown patterns, sarsnets, modes, pelongs, sattins and lutestrings, sewing silk and silk twist, writing paper, playing cards, pins, needles, thread, cutlery, &c. &c.

ALSO Pewter assorted in casks, guns, powder and shot, best Crowley steel, nails, tin, window glass, frying-pans, womens stuff shoes, felt and castor hats, &c. &c. &c. 6 w.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

NOVEMBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 3000.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1787.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STROLEN from the ſtable-yard of Jonathan Penroſe, Eſq; in Front-ſtreet, below South-ſtreet, on Monday night, the 29th of October, a ſorrel roan MARE, with a ſhort tail, nine years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural trotter, and blind of one eye. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get his mare and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or Four Dollars for the mare, with reaſonable charges, by applying to Jonathan Penroſe, Eſq; Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, at Naaman's creek, New-Caſtle county, Delaware ſtate.

† THOMAS ROBINSON.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen on the 17th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, at Pottstown, Montgomery county, a cheſnut bay MARE, 5 years old laſt ſpring, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, a little white above one of her hind hoofs, a natural trotter, full 15 hands high, together with a ſaddle and bridle. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare and thief, and proſecutes the thief to conviction, ſhall have the above reward, or for the Mare only, on delivering her to the owner, EIGHT DOLLARS, beſides reaſonable expences paid, by

¶ JACOB KEISER.

Bucks county, November 19th, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Thurſday, the 6th of December next, at the houſe of Chriſtian Wikell, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Rockhill townſhip, bounded by the county line, and land of Chriſtian Wikell, and others, containing about 143 acres.

Alſo, one other Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate in Richland townſhip, containing about 79 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Mayberry, the younger, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 17, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 28th inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening, the following Lots of Land, viz.

No. 1. A certain Lot of Ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Third-ſtreet 45 feet and 8 inches, and extending in depth 97 feet; bounded north by Springate lane, eaſt by a 12 feet alley, ſouth by ground let by Gaſkell to Aſhmead, and weſt by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 2. Alſo, one other Lot of Ground, on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet from the river Delaware; containing in front 23 feet, and extending in depth 205 feet, bounded on the north by other ground of Gaſkell and Co. on the eaſt by Baron-ſtreet, on the ſouth by Springate lane, and on the weſt by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 3. Alſo, all the right, title, ſhares and intereſt of Chriſtiana Gulielma Gaſkel, of in and to one other Lot of Ground; containing in front on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet from Delaware 40 feet, and extending that width through to Second-ſtreet; bounded on the north by the back ends of Lombard-ſtreet lots, on the eaſt by Second-ſtreet (as extended in width oppoſite to the New-market) on the ſouth by ground of ſaid Gaſkel and Hurſt, and on the weſt by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 4. One other Lot of Ground, on the north ſide of South (or Cedar) ſtreet between Third and Fourth-ſtreets from the river Delaware; containing in front on South (or Cedar) ſtreet, 37 feet, and extending in depth 152 feet and 3 inches; bounded on the eaſt by ground late of ſaid Gaſkell (ſold to Jonathan D. Serjeant, Eſq;) on the North by Gaſkell-ſtreet, on the weſt by ground granted by ſaid Gaſkell to David Evans, and on the ſouth by South (or Cedar) ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 5. One other Lot of Ground on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet from the river Delaware; containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 21 feet and 9 inches, and extending in depth 198 feet; bounded on the north by ground of Gaſkell and Hurſt, on the eaſt by ground of Hurſt, on the weſt by Fourth-ſtreet aforeſaid, and on the ſouth by Gaſkell-ſtreet.

No. 6. Alſo, all the eſtate, right, title, ſhare and intereſt of ſaid Chriſtiana Gulielma Gaſkell, of, in and to one other Lot; containing in front on Fourth-ſtreet from the river Deleware 40 feet, and extending that width through to Third-ſtreet from Delaware river; bounded on the north by the back ends of Lombard-ſtreet lots, on the eaſt by Third-ſtreet, on the ſouth by ground of of ſaid Gaſkell and Hurſt, and on the weſt by Fourth-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 7. Alſo, one other Lot on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet from Delaware river; containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 124 feet, and extending in depth 110 feet; bounded on the north by Gaſkell-ſtreet, on the weſt by an alley of 17 feet and 3 inches, on the ſouth by a lot granted on groundrent by ſaid Gaſkell to Charles Hurſt, and on the eaſt by Fourth-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 8. One other Lot of Ground on the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet from the river Delaware; containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 21 feet and 9 inches, and extending in depth 200 feet; bounded on the north by ground of Gaſkell and Hurſt, on the eaſt by ground of Charles Hurſt and Co. on the ſouth by Gaſkell-ſtreet, and on the weſt by Fifth-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 9. Alſo, all the eſtate, right, title, ſhare and intereſt of the ſaid Chriſtiana Gulielma Gaſkell, of in and to one other Lot of Ground; containing in front on Fifth-ſtreet from Delaware river 40 feet, and extending that width through to Fourth-ſtreet from Delaware; bounded on the north by the Lots lately ſold by the State of Pennſylvania, on the eaſt by Fourth-ſtreet aforeſaid, on the ſouth by Gaſkel-ſtreet, and on the weſt by Fifth-ſtreet aforeſaid. Taken in execution as the property of Chriſtiana Gulielma Gaſkell, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

N. B. The aforeſaid lots will be divided into building lots, of which plans may be ſeen at the place of ſale, and at the office of Clement Biddle, Eſq; Broker, in Front, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets.

Northampton county, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the houſe of Peter Lynn, Inn-keeper, in Upper-Saucon, on Saturday, the 15th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tenement and lot of ground, ſituate in Upper-Saucon townſhip aforeſaid; bounded by land of Felix Lynn, John Stahl and others; containing one acre. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Beaver, and to be ſold by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, on Wedneſday, the 19th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land ſituate on the main branch of Lehеighwaxen, known by the name of the Orchard Tract; bounded on the eaſt by the proprietaries, and by land now or late of Samuel Seely, on the ſouth by land late of Doctor Smith, Jonas Seely, Conrad Geeſt and by vacant land, on the weſt by vacant land, and by land lately ſurveyed for Jonas Wilſon and Robert Lettis Hooper, Eſquire, and on the north by vacant land, and by land now or late of Jacob Shoemaker; and containing 8373 acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Jonas Seely, and to be ſold by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 22d day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, and county of Berks; bounded by lands of George Mifflin and Co. and vacant land: containing 48 acres and 120 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Cleaver, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 24th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, all that certain tract of land called Scrub Hill, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and county of Berks; bounded by lands of Jacob Shaffer, Paul Heim, Ludwig Herring, and others; containing 432 acres and three quarters, and the uſual allowance of ſix acres per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Valentine Truckenmiller, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 26th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, all that certain tract of land called Hallohill, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by lands of George Reed, and vacant lands; containing 269 acres and an half, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Nicholas Haller, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 27th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, all that certain tract of land, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and county of Berks; bounded by land of Samuel Marburger, Henry Miller, and vacant land; and containing 89 acres and 23 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Philip Berkheiſer, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 28th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, called the Saw-mill tract, ſituate on Tumbling run, in Brunſwick townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by lands of John Kaner, John Swertz, and vacant land; containing 400 acres and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Zane, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

The Honorable the Supreme Executive Council having been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber

Auctioneer for the city of *Philadelphia*,

HE begs leave to inform the Public, that he intends to carry on the buſineſs of Auctioneer, at the Store in Front-ſtreet lately occupied by *Arthur St. Clair & Co.* where he is now ready to receive GOODS for PUBLIC SALE; and aſſures thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ him, of his utmoſt attention to their intereſt, and punctuality of payment.

The ſtated days of ſale for Dry Goods at ſaid ſtore are *Tueſdays* and *Thurſdays*, and Furniture on *Wedneſdays*, from 9 till 12 o'clock.

John Patton, Auctioneer.

November 19, 1787.

IN purſuance of inſtructions from the honorable the Supreme Executive Council of this commonwealth, and agreeable to an act of the legiſlature of the ſame, entituled "An act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the city lots as remain the property of the ſtate," &c. On Wedneſday, the 28th day of November inſtant, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, the ſales to commence at 11 o'clock of that day, FORTY CITY LOTS, ſituate between Sixth and Eighth-ſtreets from Delaware, and on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, numbered in the plan from 2236 to 2275 incluſive.

The purchaſe money will be payable in ſpecie, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, funded certificates, upon which the intereſt is by law made receivable at the ſtate treaſury, and depreciation certificates, funded or unfunded, and the intereſt due on ſaid certificates till the time of payment will be allowed.

The purchaſe money to be paid within 30 days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder to ſuſtain any loſs which may ariſe on a ſecond ſale.

A Plan of the ſaid Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe aforeſaid. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G.

Receiver-General's Office, Nov. 13, 1787.

THE Partnerſhip of *Whelen* and *Aſton* having diſſolved the 16th of October laſt, all perſons who are indebted to them are earneſtly requeſted to pay the ſame to either of the late partners, and thoſe who have any demands to apply for ſettlement.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the merchants Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 28th inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening, the following Meſſuages, Lots of Ground, and Ground-rents, ſituate, lying and being in the Northern Liberty townſhip, and county of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1. A certain Brick Meſſuge and Lot or Piece of Ground, lying on the north ſide of Brown-ſtreet, and on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, containing in breadth on Second-ſtreet 100 feet, and in length or depth 209 feet and ſix inches; bounded northward with ground now or late of John Eſhenback, eaſtward with Second-ſtreet, ſouthward with Brown-ſtreet, and weſtward with St. John-ſtreet.

No. 2. A certain yearly rent charge of 68 dollars and twelve ninetieths of a dollar, iſſuing and payable out of a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate, lying and being at Campington, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing 73 feet and 6 inches front on Second-ſtreet, 209 feet front on Coates's-ſtreet, and 60 feet and ſix inches front on St. John's-ſtreet; bounded eaſtward by Second, weſtward by St. John's-ſtreet, north by ------- and ſouth by Coates's-ſtreet. There is on ſaid lot a large new brick building, known by the name of "The Second Preſbyterian Church," or Meeting-houſe.

No. 3. One other yearly rent charge of twelve pounds and ten ſhillings, iſſuing and payable out of a lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet continued northward beyond the ſaid city, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 100 feet, and in depth 230 feet; bounded weſtward by ſaid Third-ſtreet, northward by ground of Philip Stover, eaſtward by a forty feet ſtreet, extending from Brown-ſtreet to Poplar-lane, and ſouthward by Brown-ſtreet. On ſaid Lot is erected a two ſtory brick houſe, a brick kitchen, and three well finiſhed frame meſſuages, each two ſtories high. Taken in execution as part of the real eſtate of William Coates, Eſq; and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10, 1787.

Public Sale of Bankrupt's Eſtates.

At the OLD COFFEE-HOUSE, on Wedneſday, the 5th of December next, at 6 o'clock in the evening,

Will be Sold to the higheſt Bidder,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY,

Belonging to the Eſtate of JOHN MEYER, a Bankrupt.

No. 1. FIVE Lots of Ground, 60 feet front by 180 feet deep each, with two acres of meadow adjoining; ſituate in the town of Hamburgh, Berks county, and 16 miles above Reading, on the Sunbury road. There is erected on theſe lots a very large two ſtory frame dwelling-houſe almoſt new, with 5 rooms on the firſt floor and 6 on the ſecond, an excellent cellar, a new kitchen, ſtone ſpring-houſe, with a never failing ſpring of good water, a large new ſtable and ſhed for twelve horſes; is well ſituated for a ſtore and tavern, and has been occupied as ſuch for ſeveral years paſt.

No. 2. Six adjoining Lots in the ſaid town of Hamburgh, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep each, on which is erected a one ſtory frame dwelling-houſe almoſt new, with a cellar underneath, a ſmall barn, and encloſed with a new poſt and rail fence. Subject to a ground-rent of 7/6 per annum each lot.

No. 3. One Lot in ditto, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep; on which there is a neat new frame dwelling-houſe; ſubject to 7/6 per annum.

No 4. One Lot in ditto, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep, with an out-lot adjoining, containing three fourths of an acre; on which is a new frame ſmith ſhop; ſubject to 7/6 per annum.

No. 5. Three Lots in ditto, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep, uſed as meadow-ground, and encloſed with a good poſt and rail fence; ſubject to 7/6 per annum, each lot.

No. 6. One Lot in ditto, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep; ſubject to 7/6 per annum.

No. 7. Three-fourths of an acre of meadow-ground, encloſed with a good fence.

No. 8. Twenty-one Out-lots adjoining, of half an acre each, encloſed with a good fence.

No. 9. Four hundred and ſixty-five acres of unimproved land, in Brunſwick townſhip, and county aforeſaid, 30 miles above Reading, and fronts 100 perches on the river Schuylkill, diſtant only half a mile from Mr. George Meyer's griſt-mill, and within three miles of a ſaw-mill.

A patent for this tract will be obtained in the name of, and delivered the purchaſer, free from expence.---Plans of the foregoing property may be ſeen at the time of ſale, when attendance will be given and any further information required, by

CASPER SINGER,
CHARLES SHOEMAKER,
PETER ASTON, and
ROBERT RALSTON,
} Aſſignees, &c.

Philadelphia, November 12, 1787.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid John Meyer, a bankrupt, are required to make payment to either of the Aſſignees, before the firſt day of January next; after which time ſuits will be immediately commenced for the recovery of all debts.

A ROBBERY was committed on the night of the 19th November, 1787, between 8 and 9 o'clock, near the 8 mile ſtone on Lancaſter road, by two men, who ſeized my bridle and demanded my money, or they would ſhoot me, and preſented a piſtol to my breaſt; they took two dollars and my watch, engraved on the plate J. Shields, No. 1960, had a ſteel chain, double links, ſteel key and ſeal. One had a blue ſailor's jacket and round hat, appeared to be about 5 feet 8 inches high, the other a ſlim tall man, with a brown ſurtout coat, and no ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid robbers, ſo as they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive TWELVE DOLLARS reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the watch, paid by me, living near the ſign of the Waggon, in the forks of Brandywine.

¶ JAMES DENNY.

THE ſubſcribers, Aſſignees of the eſtate of JOSEPH DEAN, a Bankrupt, call on all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by bond, note, or otherwiſe, to make payment of their reſpective debts to either of the aſſignees, on or before the firſt day of January next; immediately after which time ſuits will be commenced for the recovery of all debts that ſhall not be then paid.

Philad. Nov. 17. JOHN WHARTON,
ctf JEREMIAH WARDER,
ROBERT RALSTON.

From the NEW-YORK PACKET.

The FŒDERALIST, No. IV.

To the PEOPLE *of the State of* NEW-YORK.

MY last Paper assigned several reasons why the safety of the people would be best secured by Union against the danger it may be exposed to by *just* causes of war given to other nations; and those reasons shew that such causes would not only be more rarely given, but would also be more easily accommodated by a national Government, than either by the State Governments, or the proposed little Confederacies.

But the safety of the People of America against dangers from *foreign* force depends, not only on their forbearing to give *just* causes of war to other nations, but also on their placing and continuing themselves in such a situation as not to *invite* hostility or insult; for it need not be observed, that there are *pretended* as well as just causes of war.

It is too true, however disgraceful it may be to human nature, that nations in general will make war whenever they have a prospect of getting any thing by it; nay, that absolute monarchs will often make war when their nations are to get nothing by it, but for purposes and objects merely personal, such as, a thirst for military glory, revenge for personal affronts, ambition, or private compacts to aggrandize or support their particular families, or partizans. These, and a variety of motives which affect only the mind of the Sovereign, often lead him to engage in wars not sanctified by justice, or the voice and interests of his people. But independent of these inducements to war, which are more prevalent in absolute monarchies, but which well deserve our attention, there are others which affect nations as often as Kings; and some of them will on examination be found to grow out of our relative situation and circumstances.

With France and with Britain we are rivals in the fisheries, and can supply their markets cheaper than they can themselves, notwithstanding any efforts to prevent it by bounties on their own, or duties on foreign fish.

With them and most other European nations, we are rivals in navigation and the carrying trade; and we shall deceive ourselves, if we suppose that any of them will rejoice to see it flourish: For as our carrying trade cannot encrease, without in some degree diminishing theirs, it is more their interest, and will be more their policy, to restrain, than to promote it.

In the trade to China and India we interfere with more than one nation, in as much as it enables us to partake in advantages which they had in a manner monopolized, and as we thereby supply ourselves with commodities which we used to purchase from them.

The extension of our own commerce in our own vessels cannot give pleasure to any nations who possess territories on or near this Continent, because the cheapness and excellence of our productions, added to the circumstance of vicinity, and the enterprize and address of our merchants and navigators, will give us a greater share in the advantages which those territories afford, than consists with the wishes or policy of their respective Sovereigns.

Spain thinks it convenient to shut the Mississippi against us on the one side, and Britain excludes us from the St. Laurence on the other; nor will either of them permit the other waters, which are between them and us, to become the means of mutual intercourse and traffic.

From these and such like considerations, which might, if consistent with prudence, be more amplified and detailed, it is easy to see that jealousies and uneasinesses may gradually slide into the minds and cabinets of other nations; and that we are not to expect they should regard our advancement in union, in power and consequence, by land and by sea, with an eye of indifference and composure.

The people of America are aware that inducements to war may arise out of these circumstances, as well as others not so obvious at present; and that whenever such inducements may find fit time and opportunity for operation, pretences to colour and justify them will not be wanting. Wisely therefore do they consider Union and a good national Government as necessary to put and keep them in *such a situation*, as, instead of *inviting* war, will tend to repress and discourage it. That situation consists in the best possible state of defence, and necessarily depends on the Government, the arms and the resources of the country.

As the safety of the whole is the interest of the whole, and cannot be provided for without Government, either one or more, or many, let us enquire whether one good Government is not, relative to the object in question, more competent than any other given number whatever.

One Government can collect and avail itself of the talents and experience of the ablest men, in whatever part of the Union they may be found. It can move on uniform principles of policy.---It can harmonize, assimilate and protect the several parts and members, and extend the benefit of its foresight and precautions to each. In the formation of treaties it will regard the interest of the whole, and the particular interests of the parts, as connected with that of the whole. It can apply the resources and power of the whole to the defence of any particular part, and that more easily and expeditiously than state Governments or separate confederacies can possibly do, for want of concert and unity of system.---It can place the militia under one plan of discipline, and by putting their officers in a proper line of subordination to the Chief Magistrate, will as it were consolidate them into one corps, and thereby render them more efficient than if divided into thirteen or into three or four distinct independent bodies.

What would the militia of Britain be, if the English militia obeyed the Government of England, if the Scotch militia obeyed the Government of Scotland, and if the Welch militia obeyed the Government of Wales! Suppose an invasion---would those three Governments (if they agreed at all) be able, with all their respective forces, to operate against the enemy so effectually as the single Government of Great-Britain would?

We have heard much of the fleets of Britain, and the time may come, if we are wise, when the fleets of America may engage attention. But if one national Government had not so regulated the navigation of Britain as to make it a nursery for seamen—if one national Government had not called forth all the national means and materials for forming fleets, their prowess and their thunder would never have been celebrated. Let England have its navigation and fleet—Let Scotland have its navigation and fleet—Let Wales have its navigation and fleet—Let Ireland have its navigation and fleet—Let those four of the constituent parts of the British empire be under four independent governments, and it is easy to perceive how soon they would each dwindle into comparative insignificance.

Apply these facts to our own case—Leave America divided into thirteen, or if you please into three or four independent Governments, what armies could they raise and pay, what fleets could they ever hope to have? If one was attacked, would the other fly to its succour, and spend their blood and money in its defence: would there be no danger of their being flattered into neutrality by specious promises, or seduced by a too great fondness for peace to decline hazarding their tranquility and present safety for the sake of neighbours, of whom perhaps they have been jealous, and whose importance they are content to see diminished? Although such conduct would not be wise, it would nevertheless be natural. The history of the States of Greece, and of other countries, abound with such instances, and it is not improbable that what has so often happened, would, under similar circumstances, happen again.

But admit that they might be willing to help the invaded State or Confederacy—How and when, and in what proportion, shall aids of men and money be afforded? who shall command the allied armies, and from which of them shall he receive his orders? who settle the terms of peace, and in case of disputes, what umpire shall decide between them, and compel acquiescence? Various difficulties and inconveniences would be inseparable from such a situation: whereas one Government, watching over the general and common interests, and combining and directing the powers and resources of the whole, would be free from all these embarrassments, and conduce far more to the safety of the people.

But whatever may be our situation, whether firmly united under one national government, or split into a number of confederacies, certain it is, that foreign nations will know and view it exactly as it is; and they will act towards us accordingly. If they see that our national Government is efficient and well administered——our trade prudently regulated——our militia properly organized and disciplined---our resources and finances discreetly managed---our credit re-established---our people free, contented, and united, they will be much more disposed to cultivate our friendship, than provoke our resentment. If on the other hand they find us either destitute of an effectual Government (each State doing right or wrong as to its rulers may seem convenient) or split into three or four independent and probably discordant republics or confederacies, one inclining to Britain, another to France, and a third to Spain, and perhaps played off against each other by the three, what a poor pitiful figure will America make in their eyes! How liable would she become not only to their contempt, but to their outrage; and how soon would dear bought experience proclaim, that when a people or family so divide, it never fails to be against themselves.

PUBLIUS.

NASSAU, *October* 20.

Extract of a letter from Colonel ALEXANDER M'GILLIVRAY, *Chief of the Creek Indians.*

"*Little Tallassee, 30th June*, 1787.

"Matters stand with our neighbours towards the sun rising and us, much in the same way as they were when I wrote you in last January.

"The trifling and insolent conduct of the Georgians toward this nation, in regard to our requisitions for speedy and effectual satisfaction, concerning their encroachments on our hunting grounds, caused a general clamour, and called loudly upon me to take vigorous measures to obtain from them by force what was not to be expected from their justice.

"Just as we were about to prepare ourselves for that purpose, there arrived among us a Mr. White, a gentleman appointed by the American Congress to enquire into the nature and cause of the disputes that had arisen between this nation and Georgia, and, if possible, to effect an amicable accommodation of them.

"In an Assembly of the Chiefs of the Lower Creeks, he explained the nature of the business upon which he was sent to this country, and delivered a Talk from the honorable body that sent him, which was approved of. It expressed sentiments of benevolence, well calculated to establish a good understanding between us. One from the Georgians was not so well received, as it shewed no intention of relinquishing their unjust claims; and the whole of their propositions offered for an adjustment of differences on those grounds, were rejected with anger by the Chiefs.

"The Chief of the Cowetas town, on the part of the Assembly, answered Mr. White: he declared his satisfaction at the good disposition of Congress for the Red People, and wished they had, as Chief Council of the Thirteen Fires of America, taken up the matter sooner, and, by concluding a peace, and putting the Red People on the footing they were at the beginning of the late war, removed all future cause of animosity.---As to the Georgians, there are warriors now living, who tell, that the English were permitted to build a town on Savannah river, for the advantage of enjoying a good trade, but were confined to the sea shores and a district round them as far as the tide flowed up the rivers; and, by solemn compact, that government was never to suffer any of its people to go beyond these prescribed limits, without leave given by the nation.---This agreement was always faithfully adhered to by the English; and when a foreign nation attempted to drive the new settlers from their habitations, and would have succeeded, had not this nation taken up arms and assisted them to repel the invaders, and thereby secured them in the possessions which our fathers had granted them. That a friendly intercourse was ever since kept up between us with but little interruption, until a general madness had overspread the land some summers ago, and which still seems to prevail, otherwise the children of a people who have so lately settled on our lands, and been defended by us from their enemies, could not be so regardless of all sense of such great obligations as to pursue the destruction of a nation to whom they and their fathers owe so much. There are also warriors still living who rendered them such services, and are still able to punish such ingratitude. On the whole, we are glad to see so respectable a character among us; and although we could not, with a due regard to our own interest, agree to the whole of his propositions, yet we wished that Congress should learn the truth from him; and hoped that the Grand Council of America, as wise and good men, would consider our discontents in their proper light, and take the quickest measures to do away the injuries complained of, and a lasting peace be established between the White and Red People.

"Upon my taking leave of Mr. White, he returning to Georgia, I promised him, at his request, to suspend hostilities on our parts, and if the nation could not be prevailed on to forbear them altogether, yet at least, wait the result of the deliberations of Congress on this affair, which we should receive in all August next. I advised the Chiefs of this, to which they all assented; but an affair has just happened, which I am apprehensive will frustrate their pacific intentions.

"You may have seen in the Georgia newspapers of last summer, an account of Colonel Clark having attacked and dispersed a large body of indians with a small number of his men, only two killed.---I shall now relate to you the fact. A considerable body of our Indians had driven off the settlers on the south fork of Oconee, which they effected without any opposition whatever, the Georgians having fled before them; as soon as the Indians were returned, Colonel Clark went out, came into the Indian limits and fell upon two Indians, (not belonging to the before-mentioned Indian party) who were hunting game; the Indians, in defending themselves, killed two of Clark's men and wounded a third, before they themselves fell.

"All people who know any thing of Indians, know that they make it a point of honour to revenge those killed in war. Accordingly the friends of the deceased Indians, this summer, killed two Americans; the Georgians, instead of pursuing the party that did the action, fell upon several little parties of their friendly Indians, of the Cussitahs town, and killed and took eleven *, who were hunting in the settlements, under sanction of the strict friendship that had always subsisted between them. This affair will cause an immediate rupture, and when the circumstances that brought it on are known, we cannot be accused of breaking our promises made to Mr. White, the Commissioner of Congress; and it will convince him of the justness of my observations, respecting *Upper* Georgian faith and honour; as by the late action they have manifested the most glaring disregard for treaties confirmed by every tie that binds civilized people. Acts of retaliation were excluded in the strongest terms; it was stipulated that neither side was to have recourse to it, but satisfaction first be demanded from the offending party, and in case of refusal, a declaration of war should ensue. We have sent a formal demand for satisfaction, and if refused, it will be taken; then this breach may be repaired.

"On the 10th instant, we had a general meeting of the Creek Nation, to receive a deputation from the Northern Indians, consisting of chief warriors of the Mohawks, Iroquois, Hurons, Oneidas, and Shawanese, when the Mohawk Chief, with a large belt of wampum in his hand, thus addressed himself;

"*Brothers, the Warriors of the Creek Nation,*

"We come deputed from your elder brothers, the Chiefs and Warriors of the Northern Nations, to renew and strengthen the friendship and confederacy formed with you and other red people, our brothers, at the beginning of the last war: This belt, the token of amity from twenty-four nations, we were desired to deliver to you from our Grand Council, held near Detroit last winter.

"A Belt of White Wampum.

"*Brothers,*

"This is the belt of peace, given to us by our fathers and friends, the English, when they told us that a peace was concluded between them and the Americans, at the same time desiring us and all red people to hold it fast with both hands, and to lay down our sharp weapons of war: We obeyed the advice of our fathers, and we sent to you, three summers ago, to do the same, but still to keep them in view, in the roofs of your houses, that they might be again used when necessary, in the defence of our lands, women, and children.

"*Brothers,*

"Soon after we had agreed to lay by our arms, the Americans begun to encroach upon our lands; when we have spoke to them about it, they have told us, that our fathers, the British, gave them our lands to purchase peace from them; this we believed to be false, for not only the land was not theirs to give away for the shameful purpose as have been told us by the Americans, neither can we believe that our Great Father, the King, would consent to distress his faithful children, who had shed their blood for him; such a measure would be punishing us, when we merit reward.---One of our War Captains is gone over the Great Waters to speak, concerning these matters, to our fathers; from him, on his return, we shall know the truth.

"*Brothers,*

"We have heard, in our country, of the disputes you have with the Georgians about your lands; it made our hearts glad to hear that you struggled hard against them, and spilled the blood of those bad people. You were the first to resist such injustice. This put us in mind of what we ought to do. We sent all our different tribes to meet at the Great Water-Fall (Niagara) to consult together for stopping the Americans, and confining them within their proper bounds.

"*Brothers,*

"We next and last held a Grand Council near Detroit, where the Chiefs of twenty-four nations, including Wabash and Ohio, met and consulted. It was agreed upon, that we should follow the example of our warlike and numerous brothers the Creeks, and we are sent to consult with you concerning the good of all.---The Americans, last year, destroyed a Shawanese town; there were only women and children, except an old Chief, in it, whom they carried away captives; but murdered the old man. This Chief was a great friend of theirs, and used to side with them upon all occasions. This we have told you, that you may not be deceived by their smooth talks. If such be the way they treat their friends, ought not the knowledge of this to unite us all, to effect the destruction of so wicked a people, whose hearts are rotten?

"A large White Belt.

"This is a token from our Chiefs to yours; by this they desire that you will consider well what we the Warriors have spoken, and that you likewise will open your hearts, that we may see it, as we have done to you; we then shall return in haste; our Chiefs of the Grand Council are now expecting us. We have been four moons on our journey hither, but we shall get home in three.

"*Brothers,*

"When our Great Council shall hear you talk, they intend to inform the Americans of this friendly league of all the Red Nations, to defend their lands and families: that we have joined our hands and bodies, from the Great Water-fall, to Detroit, from thence to our brothers, the Creeks, forming a strong wall of defence to maintain our lands; and that if they, the Americans, have forgot their boundary, we will describe it to them; and after that every American that passes over that limit, shall fall by the red hatchet and arrows of war. The answer to this talk, if they give any, together with our resolves, shall be made known to you by chosen Warriors of our nations, in five moons from our departure.

ANSWER *of the* CREEK CHIEFS.

"*Brothers,*

"WE are glad of your safe arrival in this country; and we receive with satisfaction the talks and tokens of friendship you have delivered us in the names of our elder brothers, the far off Chiefs and Warriors of the Northern Nations.

"*Brothers,*

"We have seen the talks and tokens that you sent to us three summers ago, for laying down the sharp weapons of war; the same talk we likewise saw from our late fathers, the English, one summer before yours came; we obeyed the talk, yet we did not spoil or bury our weapons, but kept them in sight in the roofs of our houses; we knew the people whose blood we had shed in the service of the English to be revengeful. We had reason to be watchful, and upon our guard against them.

"*Brothers,*

"What you have heard of our quarrels with one of the Thirteen Fires of America is true. Those people, on finding that the English had left our coasts, thought it a good time to take an advantage of us. They supposed us to be heart-broken at being left alone---they began their revenge by endeavouring to strip us of a great part of our lands next to their country. It is true that our hearts were sunk within us for a little while, but we roused ourselves, and resolved not to be trampled upon, nor sit down and

* *Ten killed, one missing.*

ſhed tears like women, but bravely to face the danger, great as it appeared, and ſtruggle ſtrongly to maintain our free ſtate, and to preſerve our lands for the ſupport of our wives and children; our attempts to this end you have heard.

"*Brothers*,

"The Americans do not ſpeak truth, when they tell you that our late Fathers, the Engliſh, gave them the lands of their Red Children. On the contrary, if the Americans had taken and held faſt the talk that was agreed upon between them, they would not now be trying to take away the lands of the Red People, but we all would, as children and allies of the Engliſh, have been included in the peace, and ſuffered to remain quiet in our poſſeſſions; and we would only have been hunting wild beaſts to ſupport ourſelves and families, inſtead of being obliged to ſpill the blood of White Men in our own defence.

"*Brothers*,

"Our Chiefs tell us, that our fathers, the Engliſh, had always great ſucceſs in war; that they had, in former wars, overcome their enemies; and we are now told by thoſe that know, that all the nations over the Great Water joined the Americans and overpowered our fathers, and forced them to leave the land to the Americans, who now call themſelves maſters of it.---The land has been full of madneſs and confuſion for many ſummers paſt: it is ſtill ſo, and will continue ſo, until (as is likely to be) that thoſe very people over the Great Water, who aſſiſted them, ſhall come and divide the country among them.

"*Brothers*,

"When the Engliſh left our coaſts we were in great diſtreſs; they had taken our weapons of war from our hands and then retired to a great diſtance out of our reach, and left us oppoſed to dangers without means of defence; your caſe, brothers, is not ſo bad; if they had taken yours from you, yet they remained near you, and, no doubt, if ever the day comes that you want their help, but they will ſtretch out their hands to you.

"The people that have ſat down in the place of the Engliſh, on our coaſts, have ſhewn us a good heart. As they have them not themſelves, they have ſuffered certain of our Engliſh friends who uſed to ſupply us, to continue among them for the generous purpoſe of furniſhing us with our cuſtomary goods, ſo that we are not in want of the neceſſaries needful for our families, as you ſee.

"*Brothers*,

"You do well not to be raſh, but to warn the Americans of your diſcontents, to obtain ſatisfaction, which they will do, if their beloved men and chiefs are reaſonable. When you have an anſwer let us know it, and we will adviſe with you. One of their beloved men was among us before you came; he is well informed of the cauſe of our differences and diſputes with the Georgians; he is returned to the Great Council of the Americans, and we wait for the determination of that Council, which we expect to receive in three moons.

"*Brothers*,

"We take a ſtrong hold, with both hands, of the end of the great wampum of union; let the other end alſo be faſt held by thoſe near the Great Water Fall, and by all the Red People in the land between us, of the Chuccamaga, and Rivers Ohio and Wabaſh, whereby we ſhall form a ſtrong chain of defence to ſave our lands, protect our wives, and rear our children, that they may long poſſeſs the inheritance we ſhall leave to them."

BOSTON, November 14.

On the authority of a gentleman, who arrived yeſterday from England, we inform, that the Prince of Orange, aſſiſted by 15,000 troops of the King of Pruſſia, has borne down all oppoſition---and is re-inſtated in all his powers, dignities and privileges in Holland---and that the Dutch Patriots have promiſed entire ſatisfaction for the indignity offered to the Princeſs of Orange, during her journey to the Hague. Thus we ſee the efforts of patriotiſm----" without a hand to ſuccour or an arm to ſave"----- cruſhed by the *ultima ratio* of Kings---and from hence we may date the decline of the Dutch Republics---for the deſtruction of commerce, the ſource of their former greatneſs, follows the triumphs of arbitrary power.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28.

We are informed that a gentleman in this city has received a letter from Holland, which ſays that the Stadtholder has opened the ſluices of Amſterdam, and laid the whole city under water; that he had taken poſſeſſion of Rotterdam, where he immediately cauſed ſeven of the patriots to be executed, and that the French and Engliſh have remained paſſive ſpectators of this tragical ſcene.

A correſpondent obſerves that the general ferment which has been excited in France among all the orders of the people, has probably inclined that Court to withdraw from their engagements in favor of the Dutch patriots; and England, knowing that the Stadtholder, with his Pruſſian auxiliary, is adequate to the total ſubduction of that ill-fated party, contentedly remains neutral, enjoying the domeſtic troubles of her neighbours.

A letter from Baltimore, dated the 22d inſt. ſays, "By a veſſel juſt arrived from Nevis, after a ſhort paſſage, we are adviſed of a frigate having arrived in 20 days from England, with diſpatches, which mention an engagement to have happened between the Engliſh and French fleets, upon the coaſt of Holland."

The merchants of Dublin, aided by ſome powerful noblemen and gentlemen of great landed property, are about eſtabliſhing a company to trade to America, the Weſt-Indies, and the coaſt of Africa.

A letter received by the Hector, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, dated September 29, ſays, "We are all in a buſtle preparing for war; for this week paſt the preſs for ſeamen has been ſo hot, that no veſſel, inward or outward bound, eſcaped being boarded. The men of war here, we believe, are ſo full of men, that they are obliged to let the outward bound veſſels paſs this day. It is however the general opinion, that we will not have war; but that the preſent bold meaſure is to intimidate the French from interfering with the King of Pruſſia, in the work he has begun, or replacing the Stadtholder. The preſent rumour has had no effect upon the prices of American and Weſt-India produce."---- The letter concludes with obſerving, that one week after its date would determine, whether Great-Britain was to be at peace or war.

STATE CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY, November 21.

Sixty members of the convention being aſſembled, Mr. M'Kean propoſed that the returns ſhould be read over, whereupon it was found that the following perſons were duly elected, viz.

Philadelphia City. George Latimer, Benjamin Ruſh, Hillary Baker, James Wilſon, Thomas M'Kean.

Philadelphia County. William M'Pherſon, John Hunn, George Gray, Samuel Aſhmead, Enoch Edwards.

Bucks. Henry Wynkoop, John Barclay, Thomas Yardly, Abraham Stout.

Cheſter. Thomas Bull, Anthony Wayne, William Gibbons, Richard Downing, Thomas Cheyney, John Hannum.

Lancaſter. Stephen Chambers, Robert Coleman, Sebaſtian Graff, John Hubley, Jaſper Yates, John Whitehill.

York. Henry Slagle, Thomas Campbell, Thomas Hartley, David Grier, John Black, Benjamin Pedan.

Cumberland. John Harris, John Reynolds, Robert Whitehill, Jonathan Hoge.

Berks. Nicholas Lutz, John Ludwig, Abraham Lincoln, John Biſhop, Joſeph Hieſter.

Northampton. John Arndt, Stephen Balliot, Joſeph Horſefield, David Deſhler.

Bedford. James Martin, Joſeph Powel.

Northumberland. William Wilſon, John Boyd.

Weſtmoreland. William Findley, John Baird, William Todd.

Waſhington. James Marſhall, James Edgar, Thomas Scott, John Nevill.

Fayette. Nathaniel Breading, John Smilie.

Franklin. Richard Baird, John Alliſon.

Montgomery. Jonathan Roberts, John Richards, Frederick A. Muhlenberg, James Morris.

Dauphin. William Brown, Adam Orth, John Andre Hannah.

Luzerne. Timothy Pickering.

Huntingdon. Benjamin Elliot.

The members then proceeded by ballot to the election of a preſident, when there appeared 30 votes for Mr. Muhlenberg, 29 for Mr. M'Kean, and one for Mr. Gray. General Wayne doubted, whether 30 votes could be deemed the ſenſe of the meeting, as it was not a majority of 60, the number of delegates preſent, which occaſioned a ſhort converſation upon the ſubject; but at length, the queſtion being taken, whether Mr. Muhlenberg ſhould be conducted to the chair? it was determined in the affirmative. It was then propoſed to proceed to the choice of a clerk, but that buſineſs was deferred on motion of Mr. Smilie.

FRIDAY, November 23.

The Convention being met, purſuant to adjournment, on motion of Mr. M'Kean, they proceeded to the choice of a Secretary, when Mr. James Campbell was duly elected. Mr. Burt was afterwards appointed Meſſenger, and Mr. Fry Door-keeper. An application from Thomas Lloyd to be made Aſſiſtant Clerk, was read, and a motion, complying with the ſame, was poſtponed.

On motion of Mr. M'Kean, ſeconded by Mr. Smilie, reſolved that the doors of the Convention be kept open.

On motion of Mr. M'Kean, the Conſtitution propoſed for the federal government, was taken up and read by the Clerk.

Mr. Wilſon then moved that the time of meeting and adjourning ſhould be fixed, obſerving that with reſpect to the time of adjournment, it had been found neceſſary in the Federal Convention to make a rule that at 4 o'clock they ſhould break up, even if a member was in the middle of his ſpeech, and he propoſed that two o'clock ſhould be the hour now limitted for adjournment; but, after a ſhort converſation, it was agreed that the Convention ſhould meet at 10 o'clock each morning, leaving the hour of adjournment unſpecified.

The Convention adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The buſineſs of the convention being brought before that honorable body on Saturday laſt by motion of the honorable Mr. M'Kean, in the following words, viz. "That this convention do aſſent to and ratify the conſtitution agreed to on the 17th of September laſt, by the convention of the United States of America, held at Philadelphia," Mr. Wilſon attracted the attention of the houſe, by a ſpeech which the celebrated Roman orator would not have bluſhed to own. He began by pointing out the difficulties that the late convention had to encounter; the diverſity of opinion, intereſt and prejudice they had to combat. He ſketched the different forms of ancient and modern republics, and ſhewed how imperfect models they were for our imitation; he proved to demonſtration, that there was not among them one confederated republic; he mentioned theſe difficulties (he ſaid) not to make a parade of the merits of the convention in ſurmounting them, but to ſhew how viſionary---how idle it is to expect, that under them a government could be framed unexceptionable in all its parts to each individual of ſo extenſive an empire. He forcibly contraſted the imbecility of our preſent confederation with the energy that muſt reſult from the proffered conſtitution. After defining (with an accuracy which marked his acquaintance with governmental hiſtory) the different kinds of government, and pointing out their reſpective advantages and wants, he concluded a ſpeech which had juſtly won the admiration of his audience, by ſaying, that the late convention had in view, and, he hoped, had in ſome meaſure executed a conſtitution, whoſe energy would pervade the union, and reſtore credit and happineſs to a diſtracted empire.

On Monday afternoon, in the convention of this ſtate, it was moved by Mr. M'Kean, ſeconded by Mr. Chambers, That this convention do now proceed to conſider the propoſed conſtitution by articles.

After ſome debate it was moved by Mr. R. Whitehill, ſeconded by Mr. Lincoln, that the aforeſaid motion be poſtponed, in order to introduce the following, viz. That this convention reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole, for the purpoſe of inveſtigating and conſidering the aforeſaid conſtitution by articles and ſections, and to make report thereon.

A debate of conſiderable length now took place, which turned principally on the expediency of reſolving the Convention into a committee of the whole. In favor of this meaſure it was urged, that it would ſubject the conſtitution to a more free and candid diſcuſſion---that it would allow more time for the members to make up their minds---and that it would be more conſonant to the practice of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania.----Againſt the motion was urged, that by going into a committee of the whole, no minutes could be taken of the proceedings, and that the people at large would thereby be kept in ignorance of them---that as full liberty was given to each to ſpeak as often as he pleaſed, there would be the ſame time given for deliberation in convention as in the committee---that the practice of the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania was no precedent for the Convention---that this was a body without a precedent in the hiſtory of mankind---and that, as the whole conſtitution was a ſingle propoſition, and that propoſition alone before the convention, it was unneceſſary to go into a committee, eſpecially as no queſtion could be taken upon any part of the conſtitution, nor any additions made to it, agreeably to the recommendation of the Aſſembly, under which the convention ſat; although objections to every part of it might be made before the queſtion of ratification was propoſed.

The queſtion being at length put, Mr. Whitehill's motion for poſtponement was loſt, the yeas and nays being as follow----

YEAS. John Whitehill, John Harris, John Reynolds, Robert Whitehill, Jonathan Hoge, Nicholas Lutz, John Ludwig, Abraham Lincoln, John Biſhop, Joſeph Heiſter, James Martin, Joſeph Powell, William Findley, John Baird, William Todd, James Marſhall, James Edgar, Thomas Scott, Nathaniel Breading, John Smilie, Richard Baird, William Brown, Adam Orth, John Andre Hannah. 24.

NAYS. George Latimer, Benjamin Ruſh, Hilary Baker, James Wilſon, Thomas M'Kean, William M'Pherſon, John Hunn, George Gray, Samuel Aſhmead, Enoch Edwards, Henry Wynkoop, John Barclay, Thomas Yardley, Abraham Stout, Thmas Bull, Anthony Wayne, William Gibbons, Richard Downing, Thomas Cheyney, John Hannum, Stephen Chambers, Robert Coleman, Sebaſtian Graff, John Hubley, Jaſper Yeates, Henry Slagle, Thomas Campbell, Thomas Hartley, David Grier, John Black, Benjamin Pedan, John Arndt, Stephen Balliot, Joſeph Horſefield, David Deſhler, William Wilſon, John Boyd, John Nevill, John Alliſon, Jonathan Roberts, John Richards, F. A. Muhlenberg, James Morris, Timothy Pickering. 44.

The queſtion on Mr. M'Kean's motion was then put, and the motion adopted.

The ſpeakers in favor of the motion for a committee were, Mr. Findley, Mr. Smilie and Mr. Whitehill.----The ſpeakers againſt it were, Mr. M'Kean, Mr. Wilſon, Dr. Ruſh and Mr. Chambers.

Yeſterday, in Convention, it was moved by Mr. Whitehill, and ſeconded by Mr. Lincoln, "That a proteſt ſhould be entered againſt the motion for ratifying the conſtitution, if required."

It was urged in favor of this motion, that it was the practice of the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, and that the minority might thereby juſtify their votes to their conſtituents and to poſterity.

Againſt it, it was ſaid, the practice of the legiſlature of Pennſylvania was *ſingular* in this particular, and that it had done more miſchief than good in the ſtate---that it would produce long replies from the majority in defence of their votes, and that this would greatly ſwell the files, and encreaſe the expence of printing our journals---that entering a proteſt would only ſerve to inflame and diſtract the ſtate unneceſſarily upon a queſtion, that, for the preſent, could not eaſily be reconſidered, or repealed---that the news-papers were open to the minority for proteſts and addreſſes, and that they had a much more extenſive circulation and influence than the journal of the convention could poſſibly have. The votes being called, there appeared for the queſtion 22; againſt it 44.

The ſpeakers in favor of the motion were, Mr. Whitehill and Mr. Smilie.---Againſt it were, Dr. Ruſh, Mr. M'Kean, Mr. Wilſon, and Col. Hartley.

§ The Land-holders and Inhabitants of the county of *Philadelphia* are requeſted to meet, on FRIDAY next, at one o'clock, at the Houſe of William Leſher, in Germantown, to take into conſideration the propriety of ſignifying their approbation of the county being offered to Congreſs as a ſeat of Government, in which to exerciſe their juriſdiction, agreeable to the Terms of the propoſed Fœderal Conſtitution.

November 28, 1787.

*** The Truſtees of Dickinſon College are requeſted to meet at Carliſle, on the third TUESDAY in January, on particular buſineſs.

THE anniverſary meeting of the St. Andrew's Society will be held at the City-Tavern, on Friday Evening next, the 30th inſt. at ſix o'clock, when it is expected all the members will attend. THOMAS EWING, Secretary.

†‡† Thoſe gentlemen who wiſh to become members of this charitable inſtitution are requeſted to ſignify their intention to Magnus Miller, Emanuel Walker, William Turnbull, Thomas Leiper, Robert Smith, or John Shields, previous to the anniverſary.

To be LET for One Year, and poſſeſſion given the 10th of February next,

The Middle Ferry on Schuylkill.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Board of City Wardens, from perſons inclinable to rent the premiſes, on Monday and Wedneſday evenings, at the Court-Houſe, until the firſt day of January next. The expence of replacing the bridge, in caſe of its being carried away by freſhes, and all neceſſary repairs, will be paid by the Board; and it is expected that the perſons applying will offer explicit terms, and be prepared to give ſecurity for payment of the rent monthly.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.

Juſt Publiſhed, and now ſelling by the groſs, dozen, or ſingle one, at the uſual prices, by ELEAZER OSWALD, at the Coffee Houſe,

Mark Time's Almanack

For the Year of our Lord 1788.

[Contents in our next.]

Lately imported from Great-Britain, an aſſortment of good ſound

SILVER ENGLISH WATCHES,

MADE to perform well, and give ſatisfaction to the wearer. As the perſon that imported them will ſell them wholeſale or retail himſelf, they will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms. ‡

N. B. The WATCHES may be heard of, by applying to Mr. AITKEN, Bookſeller and Printer, in Market-ſtreet, near the Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 31ſt day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, a certain tract of land, called Liberty, ſituate over the Blue Mountains, in Berks county; bounded by lands of Leonard Teader, Andrew Eatter, Henry Sheaffer, Chriſtian Boyer and Chriſtian Hoffman; containing 271 acres and three quarters, and the allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Caſper Koch, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 29th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, all that certain tract or parcel of land, called Wolfenbottle, ſituate in Pine-Grove townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by other lands of Valentine Heberling, Jacob Dundore, and vacant land; containing 222 acres and a quarter, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Valentine Heberling aforeſaid, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

PURSUANT to an order iſſued out of the orphans court for the county of Cheſter, will be Sold at vendue, on the premiſes, the 8th day of December next, a plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Caln, and county of Cheſter, containing 243 acres, with the uſual allowance for public roads and highways, whereon is erected a large ſtone houſe, a log barn, ſtone ſpring-houſe, and other out-houſes. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock on ſaid day, where due attendance will be given, by

RACHEL WHITE, Adminiſtratrix.

November 14, 1787. †

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the diſtrict of Southwark, on Monday, the 22d inſt. a pair of dark brown HORSES, with ſtars in their foreheads, about 15 hands high, ſix years old, natural trotters, and one of them has a little white on the near hind foot. Whoever has taken up the ſame, upon delivering them to the owner, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

October 29, 1787. § THOMAS PENROSE.

This Day is publiſhed,

BY M. CAREY,

In MARKET, near SECOND-STREET,

A Second EDITION

OF THE

American Muſeum,

For JANUARY, 1787.

The ſubſcription for the American Muſeum is 18*ſ* per annum, for which two volumes, each containing 624 pages, are given.

BY a refolution of the legiſlature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, paſſed at the preſent ſitting, MASKELL EWING, jun, Eſquire, is appointed to receive and liquidate all ſuch certificates as ought to have been ſettled and allowed by SILAS CONDICT, but which have by any means eſcaped being ſettled by ſaid CONDICT, and has opened his office in Trenton, where applications will be received until the firſt day of January next, when the office will be finally cloſed.

[Thoſe Printers whoſe papers circulate in New-Jerſey, are requeſted to publiſh the above, that the information may be as general as poſſible.]

Goſhen, Cheſter county, October 30, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from under the hands and ſeals of the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 4th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry; bounded by lands of John Tagg, John Thompſon, and others, containing 124 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Said meſſuage and tract of land to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Henry and William Moore, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, October 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 20th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, three certain tracts or pieces of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Bradford, containing 27 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Abel Griffith, and lands late of Bryan Collins, James Chalfant, and others; the whole to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of George Jacobs, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 4th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in Upper-Saucon townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by lands of Frantz Michael Biſhop, Jacob Koch, and others; containing 91 acres and 44 perches, more or leſs, and uſual allowance of 6 per cent. for roads. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Hagers, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 2. 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 5th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate partly in More and partly in Plainfield townſhips, Northampton county; containing 116 acres, and allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Michael Hittle, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff,

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 7th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Allen townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by land of John Dater, the elder, and others; containing 189 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Robert Young, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 8th day of December next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Allen-ſtreet, in the town of Northampton; bounded on the north by Andrew-ſtreet, on the eaſt by a public alley, on the ſouth by a lot of Joſeph Derr's; containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 230 feet. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Andrew Gongwear, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 11th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Penn townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by land of John Handwork; containing 107 acres. Taken in execution as the eſtate of William Thomas, and to be ſold, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 3d of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Bedminſter townſhip; containing about 75 acres, one quarter, and 30 perches, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by lands late of Lawrence Growden, Enoch Flowers, Stophel Ongonys, Henry Kepers, William Darroch, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Robinſon, and to be ſold by §

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Wedneſday, the 5th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Milford townſhip, bounded by lands of John Edwards, junior, Abraham Shelly, Jacob Shelly, and others; containing about 50 acres. Taken in execution as the property of John Edwards, and to be old by § WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 14th day of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract or parcel of Land, ſituate in Benſalem townſhip, bounded by lands of Nicholas Vanſandt, land now or late of Patrick Duncan, Edmund Duncan, William Duncan, and others, containing 70 acres and 70 perches. Taken in execution as the property of Nathaniel Vanſandt, and to be ſold by §

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 15th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Pennſbury manor, Falls townſhip; bounded by the Briſtol road, &c. containing 54 acres, one quarter and twelve perches. Taken in execution as the property of David Scott and Robert Scott, and to be ſold, by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 28th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain plantation or tract of land, ſituate partly in Solebury and partly in Plumſtead townſhips; bounded by lands of John Carey, Thomas Smith, Joſeph Beans, and others; containing 45 acres and 64 perches:----And alſo ſeven full equal and undivided eleventh parts of and in a certain other piece or parcel of land, ſituate in Solebury townſhip, aforeſaid; being part of a tract of land called the Mine Tract; bounded by land of Jonathan Pickering, John Carey, George Wall, and others; containing 38 acres and three quarters, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Jonas Ingham, and to be ſold, by

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the firſt of December next, at two o'clock in the afternnon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement and tract of land, ſituate in Plumſted townſhip, bounded by lands of John Means, James Fairies, Richard Wells, William Hart, William Bowman, Adam Tinſman, and others, containing 118 acres and 119 perches and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of John Foreman, and to be ſold by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the firſt of December next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Plumſted townſhip, bounded by lands of Alexander Wilſon, William Hart, and others, containing 100 acres. Taken in execution as the property of William Chilcott, and to be ſold by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 18th day of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Nockamixon, bounded by lands of Richard London, Samuel Morris and Company's land, and lands late of John Chapman, Arthur Erwin, John Hlfts, and others; containing 225 acres and 61 perches, and allowance. Taken in execution as the property of Chriſtopher Sigafous, and to be ſold, by ¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 19th of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Haycock, bounded by lands of John Fry, Stephen Ackerman, Jacob Shock, Felty Nicholas, and others, containing 150 acres and 26 perches, and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of William Deil, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff. ¶

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 20th of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract of Land, ſituate in or near the townſhip of Springfield, bounded by lands of Philip Man, Henry Clime, and others, containing 137 acres and 152 perches, and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of William Albert, and to be ſold, by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 21ſt of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A certain tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Springfield, bounded by lands of William Deil, land late of Joſiah Brian, Simon Peter Gaireſs, and others; containing 51 acres and 101 perches. Taken in execution as the property of David Gehrig, and to be ſold, by

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 22d of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Rockhill, bounded by lands of Felix Bruners, William Haycock, Michael Bliler, Joſeph Rawlings, Jacob Smith, John Roberts and Richard Roberts, containing 139 acres and an half of land, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hartzell, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff. ¶

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 26th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A certain Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, bounded by lands of Peter Groom and others, and by the county line, containing 50 acres, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Groom, and to be ſold, by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Ackerly, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their claims regularly atteſted.

† ELIZABETH ACKERLY, } Adminiſtrat.
Oct. 31, 1787. WILLIAM HOSSALL, }

AGREEABLY to a reſolution of the acting committee, paſſed on the evening of the 13th inſtant, public notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of the city and liberties, that in purſuance of the humane deſign of the "Society for alleviating the Miſeries of Priſons," ſuitable apartments are provided in the Workhouſe in this city, and a proper perſon engaged at all times to ſuperintend the reception of potatoes, turnips, bread, ſhip biſcuit, ſoup and other proviſions, as benevolent donations from thoſe generous characters who wiſh in part to leſſen the miſeries of their fellow-creatures; as ſuch they will thankfully be received, and, under the immediate care of the acting committee, adminiſtered to perſons in confinement, who are in preſſing want of the ſame.

JOHN OLDDEN, Secretary to the Acting Committee, who at preſent conſiſt of---

WILLIAM ROGERS, JOHN KAIGHN,
FRANCIS BAILEY, JOHN MORRISON,
JEREMIAH FISHER, BENJAMIN THAW.

Philad. Nov. 13, 1787.

The ſeveral Printers will pleaſe to give the foregoing, ſucceſſively, a place in their uſeful Papers.

For PUBLIC SALE,

On Thurſday, the 27th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes,

TWO valuable Plantations in Montgomery county, and townſhip of Norriton, viz. No. 1, containing 181 acres, whereon William Bull, late deceaſed, lived. There are on the premiſes a large commodious Stone Dwelling Houſe and Kitchen, a large Stone Barn, with convenient ſtabling, and other neceſſary out-houſes, a Stone Spring-Houſe over a never failing ſpring near the door, a large bearing orchard of excellent fruit, near twenty acres of meadow, the greateſt part of which is watered, a conſiderable quantity more may be made with the advantage of the water, and a large portion of wood-land; the plough-land is of a good quality, and under good fence. This plantation lies near the Reading road, two miles from Norriſtown, and 20 from Philadelphia. No. 2, containing 137 acres of good land, adjoining the river Schuylkill, and near the above place. There is on this place a log houſe and barn; the plough-land is good, near 80 acres of excellent wood-land, with the advantage of water to make a large quantity of meadow, three acres of which is already made. This place has the advantage of a ſhad fiſhery, ſuppoſed ſuperior to any on the Schuylkill for many miles. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before the day of ſale may know the terms, by applying to the executors, HENRY PAWLING, jun. living near the lands, or JAMES LITTLE, at Hackets town, Eaſt Jerſey.

Norriton, November 12, 1787. ¶

FOR SALE.

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL, ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip and county of Montgomery, both on a never failing ſtream of water, within half a mile of the Gulph mill, the dam and banks are well ſecured. The Griſt-mill is double geared, has one pair of French burrs and one pair of country ſtones, three boulting cheſts, two of the boulting cloths new, being put on within theſe three months, is in good repair and fitted for making ſuperfine flour, in a good neighbourhood for getting wheat, as well as procuring what may come down Schuylkill, being but half a mile from it. The Saw-mill is in good order, almoſt new, and may be worked to profit.

Appertaining thereto are about 24 acres of land, conſiſting of two apple orchards of grafted fruit, one of 100, the other of 150 trees, 8 or 9 acres of excellent meadow, a garden pailed in, and 4 or 5 acres of woodland. On this plantation are a dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn 30 by 40 feet, ſhingled with cedar and fitted with mows, will conveniently ſtable 6 cows and 8 horſes, has a good threſhing floor and will hold near 20 tons of hay. There are likewiſe a ſtone cave, with a ſmoak-houſe at top and a cooper's ſhop. For terms of ſale, apply to THOMAS KINSEY, on the premiſes, or to SAMUEL ROBESON, in Vine near Front-ſtreet. †

N. B. If the mills, &c. are not ſold before the 20th of January next, they will be let.

MARGARET TROTTER,

BEGS leave to inform her friends and cuſtomers, that ſhe has removed into Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, and nearly oppoſite to WILLIAM RUSH, Eſquire, where ſhe continues to ſell the following ſorts of pickles, viz. WALNUTS, PEACHES, MANGOES, CUCUMBERS, PEPPERS, KETCHUP, preſerved QUINCES, and BITTERS, alſo the beſt pickling VINEGAR. §

WAS FOUND, on or about the 25th ult. near the Spring-houſe tavern, Gwynedd townſhip, Montgomery county, Pennſylvania: a Red Leather POCKET BOOK, containing ſeveral letters and other valuable papers, with a ſmall ſum of money. The owner applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the place aforeſaid, proving property and paying charges, may have it again. §

Nov. 13, 1787. SIMON FREESE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold, Wholeſale and Retail, by

ISAAC COLLINS,

At his PRITING-OFFICE in Trenton,

The New-Jerſey Almanack

For the Year of our LORD 1788.

Containing (beſide the uſual aſtronomical Calculations) a variety of inſtructive and entertaining Matter in PROSE and VERSE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED, THE

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION,

Agreed to in Convention at Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1787.

Alſo to be had by the quantity of WALPOLE GREGORY, at Arch-ſtreet ferry, Philadelphia.

*** This Almanack contains twelve pages more than uſual.

A Farmer.

WANTED, a Man who is well acquainted with every Branch of HUSBANDRY, and who can be well recommended for Sobriety. Enquire of the Printers.

WANTED immediately, a ſingle man who underſtands the cutlery buſineſs, eſpecially making ſcythes. One who can bring a good recommendation for workmanſhip and deportment will meet with better encouragement than he would expect, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near the Compaſs tavern, on the main road, withing 19 miles of Lancaſter.

† DAVID WHITEHILL.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.